HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,393—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
28th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	......	......
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,620	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "VADALA," 2,800 tons, on or about 3rd February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	26th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,395	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issue: Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)......Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles......" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	26th Jan.,	1905.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS

in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc. White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic, Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Building pay a visit to the

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA;

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Under the Patronage, and in the Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER
WILL GIVE A
BENEFIT CONCERT
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
January 26th, at 5-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Part Songs .... { The Woods / The Primrose } Mendelssohn.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
Song ...." Good night, good night, beloved " ....Balfe.
Mr. Z. KABRAJI.
3. Song.......................... "A winter love song" ...Lawrence Kellie
Miss JEHANGIR.
4. Song.............................. "Sylvia" ....Koven.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
5. Pianoforte Duett...... " From Foreign Parts " { Russia / Spain } Moszkowski.
Miss E. GROGAN and Miss STEERS.
6. Air .... " Tell me my heart " .. Bishop.
Miss DOROTHY VINING.
7. Song with Pianoforte and vocal accompaniment............. " Robin Adair " .. Old Scotch Air.
Miss RUSSELL.
Messrs. W. PHILLIPS, EDGAR FAULKNER and G. J. HILL.

PART II.

1. Wedding Chorus..... " Lohengrin " ......Wagner.
Misses. VINING, HAMMETT, HEPWORTH, DIXON and Messrs. PHILLIPS and HILL.
2. Song......................... " United " ....Herbert Bunning.
Mrs. BOLLAM.
3. Air (with vocal accompaniment.) ..... " All through the night " Old Welsh Air.
Mr. G. J. HILL,
Messrs. J. PEARSON, W. PHILLIPS, EDGAR FAULKNER, A. PELL and F. P. WEST.
4. Song...................... " The valley by the sea " Stephen Adams
Miss RUSSELL.
5. Duett .... " Excelsior " .... Balfe.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER and Mr. G. J. HILL.
6. Glee......................... " The three Chafers " Truhn.
THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

ENTRANCE Re. 1
Reserved Seats Rs. 3.
Plan of Hall at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS: THREE RUPEES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN W. G. LISTON, I. M. S., of the Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, will deliver a LECTURE, at the Institute, on Wednesday, the 25th January, 1905, at 6-15 P.M. Subject :—" Malaria," illustrated by Magic Lantern Slides.

Members, their families and friends are cordially invited to be present.

W. WILKIE DEANS.
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Registered Telegraph Addresses.

It is notified that a list of the full and the abbreviated addresses of firms and individuals, who desire them to be published, will be found in Sections **XI** (A) and **XI** (B) of the **Indian Telegraph Guide**, *January 1905* issue, which may be *purchased* at any **Government Telegraph Office**, or from the **Superintendent, Check Office**, *Calcutta.*

Price 4 As.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the PUBLIC, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1905, at 8 A.M., at Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

The Conversazione, Prize distribution and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on MONDAY 23rd January, 1905, at 4-30 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A. M. to 8-30 P. M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES. Tickets only for Conversazione THREE RUPEES.

WANTED.

A CIVIL ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN (native) capable of making neat and accurate finished Drawings from Sketches. Only experienced men need apply ; good salary will be paid to first class man. Apply to.

LOWTHER & CO.,
R. I. M. Dockyard.

January, 20th 1905.

MOST POPULAR
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
FOR
EVERY FORM OF WEAKNESS.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. " ECLIPSE "
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

Mr. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY next
the 25th instant, at 6 p.m.,
ALSO
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
at 6 P. M.
AND FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9 P.M.

THE EMPIRE BIOSCOPE,
(Manager E. B. MILLS)

Will give a limited series of Performances of
LIVING PICTURES.

All the latest films direct from London including
THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.—A vivid representation of the Battle of MUKDEN.
THE GREAT MOTOR DERBY.—Cars travelling at 90 miles per hour.
WHIRLING THE WORLDS.—The Most Wonderful Picture yet Exhibited. The great success of the Alhambra Theatre, London, for the last five months, 15,000 Photographs, This film alone lasts 25 minutes

AMUSING PICTURES !
RAILWAY VIEWS ! !
SENSATIONAL PICTURES ! !

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8, Unreserved Re. 1 and Annas 8 and 4.

Plan with SOUNDY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH ...	2086	Ahrens....	26th Jan. 1905.
S. S. SULTAN	2331	Burmeister	13th Feb. 1905.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4. Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd January, 1905.

Re Estate of JEHANGIR DARASHAH RANDELIA, late of Bombay Parsi inhabitant deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 21st day of November, 1903, and probate of whose Will was granted on the 16th day of June, 1904, to Hormusji Jehangir Randelia, a son of the said deceased, the Sole Executor named in the said Will, are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned as Attorneys to the said Mr. Hormusji Jehangir Randelia, at their Office, 14 K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time, the assets of the estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 23rd day of January, 1905.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for the Executor.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION
OF
THE 20TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

FURTHER GRAND REDUCTION OF RATES.

REVISED FINAL

PROGRAMME.

Monday, the 23rd January to Friday, the 27th January (both days inclusive)...........	Admission 4 Annas
Saturday, the 28th, and Sunday, the 29th January...........................	" 8 "
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st January and the 1st February .... N.B.—[On these three days arrangements are being made with large employers of labour for sending their hands in bodies. But others that choose will be admitted at the same rate, viz., 2 annas.]	" 2 "
Thursday, and Friday, the 2nd and 3rd February	" 4 "
Saturday, and Sunday, the 4th and 5th February	" 8 "

CHILDREN—AT HALF RATES AS USUAL.

SPECIAL PURDAH LADIES' DAY—Not on Wednesday, the 25th January as previously notified but on Thursday morning at 9 a. m. as usual.

TIME—The Exhibition will be OPEN from 3 p. m. to 11 p.m up till the 31st January as usual. But from the 1st February the Exhibition Courts will be closed at 9 p. m. The Chute and all the Amusements however will remain open ti 11 p.m.

The CLOSING CEREMONY—The EXHIBITION will be CLOSED to the Public from MONDAY the 6th February on which day the CLOSING CEREMONY will be performed and the Awards announced and Medals given.

VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 3	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 30-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose incomes dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

"CORVIN."
NATURAL PURGATIVE MINERAL-WATER OF KOOS.

One of the best and most popular PURGATIVE WATERS OF HUNGARY AWARDED ALREADY PRIZES AT SIX EXHIBITIONS, is proved by many of the most eminent physicians to be an excellent remedy.

The invaluable good qualities of the purgative Mineral-Water "CORVIN" are:

No disagreeable after-taste!
No vomiting!
No drastic but a mild and sure effect!

All those who have once tried it, prefer it to all other purgative Mineral-Waters.
For adults ½—1 glass is sufficient,
12 Annas per bottle.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Perseveranca, 2244 tons, Captain P Strantind arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 5th January in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, 2565 tons, Captain I N Gray, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Point the Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain H Cutbush will sail to-day for the Persian gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 3rd January with a general cargo and 42 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoore, 2198 tons, Captain A G Abbott, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 16th December via coast ports, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo, 70 cases opium, 2 cabin and 310 deck passengers.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela Captain G Damianovich from Japan and China arrived yesterday morning:—Mr C W Brochert Mr W R Freer, Dr Hugo Schoen Crium, M A G Von Hotten Mr I V Little, Mr A Sheriff, Mrs Sheriff and 2 children, Mr H E Stanton.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3525 tons, Captain F W Fry, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London 9th December via Karachi, with a general cargo. During the voyage one lascar died between Karachi and Bombay on the 20th instant of heart disease and dropsy. She brought Flat Simla, in tour from Karachi.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultalla, 2702 tons, Captain J W Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney 14th December with a cargo of Railway Materials and 444 horses and the following passenger;—Mr T C Waples, Mr F C Fermings, Mr J A Fountain, Mr Reilley, Mr Gow, Mr Redfern, Mr Kearney, Mr Sharp, Mr McCornick, Mr Syme, Mr Haynes, Mr Blotham, and Mr Tennant.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Jelunga	3361	Windebank	Calcutta		M M & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackel			W & A Graham & Co
Landaura	2157	Farquharson			M M & Co
Nubia	5014	Tillard	China		P & O Co
Kasara	505	Chappel			M M & Co
St Regulus	2499	Borg			A A Montreboff
Caledonia	3529	Tocque			P & O Co
Den of Airlie		Cumming			K N & Co
Nevasa	1915	Hirst			M M & Co
Madura	1273	Cutbush			M M & Co
Monsoori	1725	Hannah	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
Flaming	2150	Duckley			C Bros & Co
Vermont	2721	Haynes			
Saga	699	Moe			Bombay Co
Aynthia	691	Curtes			F F C & Co
Argyll	2281	Harrison			W & A G & Co
Dumra	762	Williams			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Carey			M M & Co
Perseveranza	2244	Pietro			Ralli Bros
Bancoora	2198	Abbott			M M & Co
Clan Macarthur	2565	Gray			F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
A	Orissa	3525	Fry		28-1	M M & Co
B	Knowsley Hall	2790	Burk	Karrachi	25-1	K Nixon
C&R	Ocean Monarch	2780	Murray	Kobe	28-1	W & A Graham & Co
D&E	Ehrenfels	2866	Strufing	K'chi	3-2	Glade & Co
F	Clan Mackinnon	3039	Jones	Antwerp	25-1	F Muir & Co
G	Bundesrath	1327	Ahrens	Zanzibar	28-1	A Strandes
H	Adata	3145	Brodie	Kobe	1-2	T Morrison & Co
K	Clan Macleod	2943	Cowie	Antwerp	2-2	F Muir & Co
N	James Brand	2552	Ponance		29-1	W & A G & Co
O	Monsoori	1735	Hannah	R sea ports	3-2	B & P S N Co
P	Beethoven	2412	Hocker	Dunkirk	31-1	J M & Co
Q	Ethelhilda	1874	Trowsdale		2-2	K Nixon & Co

V. DOCK H. WALL.

	Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
	Kola	498	McDiarmid		24-1	M Mackinzie & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

	Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
	Mahanadi	517	Hoosein	N F		Shpd & Co
	Kaveri	553	Fakeera	B Negar	24-1	Shhd & Co
	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	K'chi	24-1	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Scindia	3253	Abrey	Liverpool	26-1	W & A G & Co
2	Umballa	3426	Hugill			M M & Co
3	Bengal	2751	Philips	China	25-1	P & O Co
4	Branksome Hall	2821	Hood	K'chi	27-1	K Nixon & Co
5	Dumbarton	2249	Rettie	Kobe	31-1	T M & Co
7	Sutherland	3177	Wallace	Antwerp	28-1	T Morrison
7	Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste	1-2	L L N Co
8	Marq Bacquehem	2752	Rassevich	China	27-1	A L S N Co
9	Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker	Genoa	3-2	K N & Co
10&11	Maroa	1451	Kelway	Antwerp	5-2	K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Lendon	London	4-2	P & O Co
14	Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Antwerp	28-1	M M & Co
15	Clan Leslie	2499	Oliver	London	4-2	F Muir & Co
16	Roker	2762	Wilson	Dunkirk	2-3	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Bancoora s	Abbott	Calcutta, Dec 16
22	Vadala s	Skinner	Calcutta, Jan 3
23	Dwarka s	Carey	Busreh, Jan 10
	Gisela s	Damianovich	Kobe, Dec 7
	Perseveranca s	Stranlino	Trieste Jan 5
	Fultala s	Robertson	Sydney, Dec 14

The steamer Madura, Capt Cutbush, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Aynthia, for Bangkok.
" Perseveranca, to Port Said and sharpness.
" Marq Bacquehen, for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
14	Umkuzi	Calcutta
17	Dunblane	New York
19	Moltkefels	Liverpool
19	Clan Macdougal	Liverpool

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Cameron arrived in London on the evening of the 20th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Moldavia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 20th instant.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 21.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, which left Bombay on the 7th instant, arrived here to-day Saturday.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay to-day, via Mombassa and Goa.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Istria, from Trieste, left Aden on the 21st instant and is due here on the 29th instant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ... £88 = — 3-16
3 do. Rentes ... £98 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... £105 3-4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... £65 3-4 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ... 27 7-8 = + 1-8
2 months hence ... 27 9-16 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ... 60 5-8 = — 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25·12 1-2 = unchanged
Berlin ... 20·45 1-2 = — 1-4
New York Demand ... 4·87 5-8 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 " " " 2 5-8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ... 2 7-8 per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... 3 1-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 1 5-8 per cent = — 3-8
7 day market loans ... 2 per cent = — 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000 for South America.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 3-4 D.-J., sellers flat.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day. Sheep skins fair demand, Madras fair demand—last sale rates.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 3·79—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000, Imports 8,000. Futures closed easier.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3·54	3·67	3·71
—3	—3	—3
April-May	May-June	June-July
3·74	3·77	3·80
—3	—3	—3
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3·82	3·84	3·86
—3	—3	—3

Receipts at U S Ports	21,000
Do. last year	23,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do Continent	16,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	7·15 — 10
Futures, month of March	6·73 — 10
Do. do. July	6·90 — 13
IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	6 3-4 — 1-8
Futures, month of April	6·66 — 11
Do. do. July	6·80 — 11
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	938,000
Stock in London	12,000
Total visible supply	4,100,000—110,000
Do do East Indian	140,000
Quantity in sight	8,610,000+150,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 21st January, 1905:—

Cotton	13,687	bales.
Wheat	14,641	cwts.
Linseed	2,405	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,814	"
Gingellyseed	6,812	"
Poppyseed	709	"
Groundnuts	687	"
Castorseed	1,225	"
Rice	6,160	"
Myrabollams	5,322	"
Cottonseed	22,435	"
Mowraseed	559	"
Gram	547	"
Joowar	3,287	"
Maize	575	"

BOMBAY, JAN. 23.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months'	Sight D. A.		1s. 4 1-4d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		137
Shanghai	30	do	do	193
Japan	30	do	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-0
1st Settlement 1st February	98-0

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November 6 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd December 5 do
Bank of Bombay cash balance 24 1-2 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.	
Ready	5 6 6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 10 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 11 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 9 0
Castorseed—Tone firm.	
Ready	28 3 4 to 29
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm	
Howree Khandeish	Rs. 39
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 38
25 per cent. "	37 1-2
50 per cent. "	36
Black Kutnee "	34

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	easier.
Estimated sales ... bales	8,000
Imports ... do.	5,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.
3·59	3·61	3·65
—6	—6	—6
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
3·63	3·71	3·74
—6	—6	—6
July-Aug.	Aug. Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
3·76	3·78	3·80
—6	—6	—6

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady. Quotations show little change and there is not much fresh business passing. The settlement of the 25th instant is occupying the chief attention of the trade.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	167 156	25 Jan.
Bengals (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	170 160	do. do
Sind-Punjab M G	170 160	do do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) (M.-G.)	167 161	do do.
Khandeish do.	164 158	do do.
Jalgaon do.	166 160	do do.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	169 163	25 Jan.
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	176 170	do do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	170 164	do do
Nagpore and Kampti do.	171 165	do do
Broach (M.-G.)	190 ...	Feb-Mar. 25
Do. (M.-G.)	... 186	15/25 Mar.
Bhownugger do.	176 166 159	25 May Nl
Do (H.-G.)	173 163 156	do do Nl.
Muttia (M.-G.)	170 163	Feb-Mar 25 Nl.
Dharwar (S.-G)	... 178	May 25
Western	... 168	do.
Dhollera (M.-G.) nom	178 168 161	do.
Do. (H. G.) nom	175 165 158	do

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 14th January, as compared with the statement of the 21st January:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 14. Rs.	Jan. 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,31,891	57,81,877
Public Deposits at Branches	29,46,375	34,31,952
Other Deposits	7,64,41,911	7,82,51,271
Post Bills	10,892	9,102
Sundries	19,23,629	15,65,868
Rs.	10,55,57,402	10,74,39,240
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,26,69,232	1,2718,,779
Other authorised Securities	11,01,851	10,32,390
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	66,93,277	65,08,149
Loans do. do. do.	1,02,70,247	98,25,651
Bills discounted and purchased	3,99,79,933	4,01,81,963
Dead Stock	2,87,200	2,87,209
Stamps and Stationery	4,524	4,160
Balances with other Banks	8,38,060	7,53,116
Sundries	1,62,591	1,10,814
Cash	3,35,47,485	3,60,16,724
Rs.	10,55,57,402	10,74,39,240

JOHN HADDON & CO.'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Since our last issue of the 16th of December, the markets have been practically closed. Business however, has continued very quiet, with little change.

Annetto Seed.—Unchanged. Good bright seed is worth 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Beeswax.—The market is quiet but steady., fair to good yellow wax is worth £5 15s. to £6 per cwt.

Cinchona Bark.—The shipments at Java during December were 1,275,000 Amsterdam lbs. against 1,200,000 Amsterdam lbs. last year, and 1,318,000 Amsterdam lbs. in 1902. The total shipments for the 12 months are 14,444,000 Amsterdam lbs. against 13,725,000 Amsterdam lbs. last year, and 13,346,000 Amsterdam lbs. in 1902. It will be noticed an increase in the Java has taken place during the past year, and while this continues the price of Cinchona Bark is not likely to improve. The position is in the hands of Java growers, who might easily manipulate the market, and materially advance prices.

Copra.—The market is firm but quiet. There are sellers of February-March at £19 10s. to £19 15s c. i. f.

Ginger.—The market is very dull. To arrive, business is difficult in face of large stocks in the consuming centres, and the fact that the coming crop is known to be a fair one, consequently lower rates are expected. On the spot here, the market is very quiet. In sales this week 482 bags, 122 baskets and 33 cases Cochin and Calicut were offered, and 122 bags of Calicut sold, bold and medium some small at £25. Native cut and scraped small to bold were taken out at £36 to £37.

Isinglass.—No sales have been held. The first sales in the New Year take place on the 17th instant.

Kapoc.—The market is quiet but steady. Fair to good quality, we quote at 5d. per lb.

Lemon Grass Oil.—Quality on the spot in small quantities we quote at 8 1-4d to 8 1-2d per ounce.

Pepper.—The market is quiet. To arrive business has been done in Tellicherry Black at £53 c. i. f. In sales 76 bags of Singapore were offered and bought in at 6d for fair; also 11 bags Tellicherry damaged.

Tea.—The opening sales of the year comprised 33,600 packages of India. There was a good demand for all teas of quality, fine and tippy sorts selling at better rates. The bulk of offerings consisted of common to plain medium grades, and these descriptions sold cheaply, particularly 4 1-4d to 5 1-2d grades.

All descriptions of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 24.

Before The Hon The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1372—Pestonji R and K—Bai Cooverbai widow and another vs Mahomed Abdulla bin Ahmed Coachman and another—Kanga and Parthbeard.
1376—Captain V—Thucker Bhanji Cursondas vs Thucker Damodhar Madhowji and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes

505,03—Smetham B and N—Ratanbai widow and others vs Narotam Morarjee Gokuldas and another—Craigie L and D
294-04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchund Roychund and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama
279,04—Edgelow G and W—Dullubhdas Parbhudas vs Motiram Gowan and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and K D Shroff
125,04—Payne and Co—Jagmohandas Vandravandas vs Tokersey Shamjee—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G

Testamentary Suits

14-04—Maganlal J and G Ramdas Madhowdas vs Jamnabai and Runchordas Devidas—Tyabjee D and Co
15-04—Serabjee and J—Bai Munbai widow vs Cangi Valjie—Madhowji and K
19,04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhagwandas vs Oderam Balkisson—K J Billimoria
20,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Heerabai widow and Minor by his Guardian Gordhan Govind H B and N and Romer
21,04—Little and Co—Bai Dhalbi bai widow vs Sooderji Damji—Kanga and K
22,04—Bicknell M and N Jumnabai widow vs Vishwanath Pandurang Bhatte a minor by his guardian Pandurang H Mantri—Balkrishna V N K
23,04—Balkrishna N V K—Madusudan Ragheba and others vs Mathurabai widow—Inperson
24,04—K S and L and Krishnabai widow vs Gopikabai alias Sakootai and others—Payne and Co
25,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Ghellabhai Manoredas vs T Narotamdas Malvi—and N J and Madan

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATCHELOR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

778,04—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs Premchand Roychand—Edgelow G and W.
875,04—Madhowjee and K—Eijee Umersy vs Vassonjee Hanseraj—Kanga and P.
877,04—S B and N—Charles Harding Vs Clarence Arthur Ellis.

Undefended New Long Cause.

796,04—Mulla and M—Hunsraj Valjee vs Narsilal Ambaram

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes

646-04—Tyabjee D and Co Harakchand Pitamber and others—Dhakabhai Pandoorang and another—Mirza and M Part heard
363-04—Inperson—Bibima widow vs Sonabai widow and others—Payne and Co
287-03—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nundram and another vs Gowribai widow and another—Edglow G and W
376,04—Khunderao S and L—Bhutaji Selaji and others vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and another—Payne and Co
250,02—Dikshit D and S—Kanjee Bhanee vs Dewram Keshowjee In person
418,04—M B Chothia—Dinshaw Jamshedjee Mistry vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee Pestonjee—R and K and M B Chothia
567,02—Hiralal Dayabhai for a pauper—Raghunath Vankatesh vs Bai Abai widow and others—B Bhagavava
331,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Jewandas Haridas vs Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Metha—Captain and V and T and Co
459,00—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodardas Vandrawandas and another vs Devidas Vandravandas and others—Edgelow G and W Daphtary and S Jamsetjee and R
323,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun vs Yacoobhai Mahomed Sajan and another—Nanu H and Co and T D and Co
738-04—Edgelow G and W Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy and others Khimjee Hirjee Keyani and others—Mulla and M M and D and R C Motabhoy

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

791,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co Part heard
117,04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sadha alias Moghibai Madhowji K—Part heard
365—01—Daphtary and F—Takersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhai J and M and Dikshit D and S
449,04—Hiralal D—Kalliandas Damoderdas vs Narayen Hari Bhasker and another—In Person
386,01—Payne and Co—Jan Mahomed Dewji vs Hashoobhai Viram and others—Thakurdas and Co
516-04—Tyabjee D and C—Luckmichand Sundutrai vs The Khatan Makunjee Son Co—Craigie L and Co
787-04—Mirza and M—Khima Khetsi and others vs Thacker Sureingjee Mathuradas—M B Chothia not to be called on till 28th January.
760-01—Mujee F D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Malvi H and M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 24, 1905.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company—
Tuesday to-day 9 p m and Saturday at 4-45 p m—Colaba North Fort, for 6" B L Gun Drill.
Thursday 6-30 p m—Town Hall Compound, Proficiency Class.

No 2 Company—
Thursday at 8-30 p m—Parade at Prince's Dock Gate and proceed to Cross Island for 6" B L Gun Drill.
Saturday at 4-30 p m—Parade at the B V A Club and proceed to Colaba North Fort for 6" B L Gun Drill.
The "Cycle Run" published in yesterday's orders is postponed until further orders.

2. B K Coy will parade at 6 30 p m at the Apollo Bunder to-day Tuesday and proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 24, 1905.

1. The Battalion will parade on Wednesday the 25th instant for Route March.
Fall in at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-30 p m
Dress—Drill order Helmets, Bandoliers and Putties to be worn.

2. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 3rd to the 11th February 1905, both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will take place at the Camp on Saturday the 11th February, 1905.

3. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class-firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their class-firing as soon as possible.

4. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade ground at 5-15 p m on Sunday next the 29th instant.
Dress—Khaki. Helmets and Side Arms, Bandoliers will not be worn.

5. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the 24th instant.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

6. Extract from Brigade Orders is published for information:—
No. 95—Camps of Instruction.
In accordance with paragraph 63, Army Regulations, India Volume IX, a board, composed as under, will assemble at Camp, Santa Cruz, at 7. a. m. on Wednesday the 8th February 1905, to examine, Officers, N-C Officers and Volunteers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, for Proficiency Certificates;—
President—Major C Tritton, 104th Rifles.
Members—A Captain, 104th Rifles and Capt G D Price, Adjutant Bombay Volunteers Rifles.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

TREE cotton was once a well-known product in South Canara. According to the account of an Italian priest who travelled through the District in 1658, a translation of which appears in the "Mangalore Magazine" "a good deal of cotton is also gathered from trees, but is not raised from seed hence the number of cotton webs woven here, which is the ordinary occupation of the common people."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—January 20, at Basdeopur, Monghyr, the wife of Wynford Barrow, Esq. of a son.
DUNCAN—January 18, at Agra, the wife of Edmund A Duncan, C E, of a daughter.
GWYTHER—January 11, at Laheria Serai, the wife of Captain A Gwyther, I M S Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

APCAR—January, 17, at 44 Chowringhee Road Marina, wife of A G Apcar, in her 72nd year.
GWYTHER—January 15, at Laheria Serai, Gladys Millicent the infant daughter of Captain A Gwyther, I M S.
HARRIS—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Walter Harris, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, aged 49 years.
LLEWELLIN—November 24, at Cape Town, Percy St John Llewellin, son of the late Frederick Sydney Llewellin, of Nizam's State Railway, Secunderabad, Deccan.

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BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 48m. High water, 1-5m. 1-19a. Low water, 7 15m. 7-8a.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Ballot for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a m. to 4 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.
H. M.'s Customs Annual Ball, Town Hall, 9 p m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, Oval, 3 to 11 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 o'clock this evening.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj (founded by Raja Ram Mohan Rai) there will be a Special Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir at 6 p.m. to-day. The service will be conducted by the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar in English.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Strait Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Bengal will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore and Japan per extra s. s. Ocean Monarch will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 25th instant.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The first annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Friday, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., in the Health Section of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Honorary Patron of the Association will preside.

A USEFUL CALENDAR.—Messrs. Theodore Vafiadis, the well-known cigarette manufacturers of Cairo, London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, and almost everywhere else—their agencies extending from Seoul to Sydney and Cape Town to Toronto—have favoured us with a very handsome desk Calendar, which will be a thing of beauty and a joy till next year. It is embellished with pictures of their head establishment at Cairo, the Sphinx and Pompey's Pillar.

THE VICTORIA DOCK FIRE.—With reference to the fire which broke out in the Port Trust's warehouse at the Victoria Dock on Friday night, it is now officially declared that the damage done to the goods stored in the building come to about four lakhs. The damage done to the building is put down at about Rs. 50,000. The total damage done by the fire is estimated at four lakhs and-a-half of rupees. The cause of the fire is supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion.

REPORTED THEFT.—Morarji Maoji, a Hindu of independent means, residing at Old Nagpada Cross Lane, has reported to the police that on opening his safe on Saturday he found a small tin box, containing fourteen currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and other notes of smaller value and gold ornaments, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 15,975, had been stolen. Inquiries are being made about a man who had been living with the complainant for some days and who has suddenly disappeared.

STORY OF AN INSURED PACKET.—Dhunraj Bhugwandas, a commission agent carrying on business at Bhuleshwar, Bombay, has reported to the police that on the 4th instant he handed in at the Mombadevi Post Office an insured packet containing gold of the value of Rs 1,980 and addressed to one Jaisiram Jugramdas of Akot. The packet was insured for Rs. 1,000. On the 17th instant the complainant received a telegram from Akot saying that the packet was received that day but that it contained lead and not gold. The packet seems to have taken thirteen days, instead of two, to reach Akot. The weight of the lead found in the packet tallies exactly with the weight of the gold in the parcel.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following programme will be played by the Imperial Band at the Exhibition to-day under the direction of Mr. D C Menezes:—

From 5-30 to 7 p. m.

March	The Gunners	Monk
Overture	In Italienischin Style	Schubert
Valse	Toreador	Royal
The Warblers' Serenade	A Musical Travestee	Perry
Selection	A Country Girl	Godfrey
Quadrille	Fun of the Fair	Williams

From 9-30 to 10-30 p. m.

March	Dolly Gray	Sobieski
Valse	Mon Ami	Gassner
Selection	Toreador	Godfrey
American Sketch	Way down in Tennessee	Knovels
The Post Chord		Sullivan
La Paloma	Spanish Serenade	Hartmann

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1905.

RUSSIA'S REVOLT.

IN the remarkable letter, which Count Tolstoy addressed to the Tsar three years ago, and which has just been translated by M. Tchertkoff of the "Free Age Press," his Imperial Majesty was recommended to walk about amongst the line of peasants stationed behind the troops along the railway line to hear what they said. "You would see," observed the sage, "various village elders driven there from the neighbourhood to remain in the cold and dirt, without remuneration, eating their own bread, awaiting during several days the passing of the train. You would hear from the most genuine representatives of the people, simple peasants, all along the line, words quite incompatible with devotion to autocracy and its representative." Tolstoy warned the Tsar that if during the reign of Nicholas I the prestige of the Tsar's power were still high, during the last thirty years it has been falling, and has latterly fallen so low that "amongst all classes no one now restrains himself from condemning not only the measures of the Government, but also the Tsar himself, abusing and laughing at him." Autocracy, continued Tolstoy, is an out-grown form of Government which may answer to the demands of a people somewhere in Central Africa, apart from the whole world, but not the demands of the Russian people, which is growing ever more enlightened by the enlightenment common to the whole world, and therefore it is possible to maintain this form of Government, and the orthodoxy connected with it, only by every kind of violence, special control, arbitrary exilements, religious persecutions, prohibitions of books and papers, distortion of education, and in general every kind of bad and cruel deeds. The resolutions of the Zemstvos should have further impressed this view of the situation upon the Tsar and his advisers. But with few exceptions they are not in touch with the people and were unable to realise the significance of popular representations. M. de Witte's advent to power was regarded by the people as full of promise for the amelioration of their condition, and as the article we reproduced yesterday showed, they relied on him for concessions in response to the resolutions of the Zemstvos. "Witte is the one man who understands what Russia really needs, the one man with courage enough to give her what she needs, and brains to devise means of giving it to her safely." This is the feeling generally prevalent in Russia both among artificers and peasants. M. de Witte has always shown himself favourable to the legitimate aspirations of the Tsar's subjects

But M. de Witte never failed to recognise that the people were not ready for the franchise, and before it could be given them they must be educated, and until that operation has been achieved a constitutional government, as we understand it, is impossible. The overwhelming majority of the peasantry, as we have previously stated, can neither read nor write. "To give them votes, therefore—and they form the bulk of the population—would be rank folly, while to give votes to the rest of the people and not to them, would, of course, in theory at any rate, be rank injustice." This is the view taken by many English writers who have studied the subject, and in the latest important publication on the Tsar's dominions we were bidden to remember that the Russian Government is still in advance of its subjects in intellectual development. But, remarked Mr. Skrine in his recent contribution to the "Cambridge Historical Series," "a day must come when the gulf will disappear. The Tsar and his advisers do not stand alone in believing that political danger lurks in the premature creation of a half instructed proletariat." And here the difficulty arises. Father Gapon and his followers would have us believe that the day has already come when the gulf must disappear. They demand national representation, the immediate convocation of the representatives of all classes. "Satisfy these demands and you make Russia happy and glorious. If you do not reply to the people's prayer, we die in the Square before the Palace." They, or their leaders, in Sunday's outspoken petition, declare that the people are insulted and treated as slaves, are burdened with labour beyond their strength, and stifled by despotism and the intolerable yoke of officialdom. They declare death to be preferable to a continuance of their intolerable sufferings and they have shown themselves to be in earnest. They ignored police warnings, infantry blank cartridges and Cossack knouts. They persisted in presenting their petition and in having an interview with the Tsar, and numbers of them have fallen—women and children as well as men—the former, at all events, martyrs to conviction, and St. Petersburg is now in open revolution.

St. Petersburg is not Russia, and this is the wrong time of the year in which the leaders in the capital can hope to gain support from the provinces. The working classes of St. Petersburg represent the most intelligent of the Russian population, and the Tsar was ill-advised not to receive a deputation of their number. To have presented himself before a surging mob would have been unwise and unsafe, so little sways an excited populace. It is impossible to control it. But to grant an audience to Father Gapon and half a dozen others would have been prudent. It would have saved the situation, have given the public blood time to cool, and have obviated both bloodshed and the countless inconveniences that the collision with the military has caused. All classes are now inflamed and the situation is worse and more critical than it would have been had there been one diplomatist possessed of sufficient influence with the Tsar to have induced him either to temporise by expressing sympathy, or by making promise of investigation into their grievances. To grant them all they asked would have been to put a keen-edged knife into the hands of a child. That it is so is discreditable to Russian statesmanship as well as to the autocracy. Evolution has been going on, but so very slowly as to be almost imperceptible. The time has come when it must make further progress, and the people must be prepared for constitutional government. When the present Tsar ascended the throne he declared his intention to "promote the progress and peaceful glory of our beloved Russia and the happiness of all our faithful subjects." But when the progressivists asked that the Zemstvos might become the germ of representative institutions they were told that the Tsar intended to maintain the principle of autocracy as unflinchingly as his predecessors. It is possible for him to fulfil both resolutions. He may maintain the principles of autocracy at the same time as he provides for the education of the masses. His Majesty may not hope to see, as the result of educational measures, the Zemstvos become more than the germ of representative government. Lamartine told us long ago that the very day which finds the people fit to reign they will reign, that it is the people who must change and governments will change after their image; for "rest assured that as is the people so is their government; if a people complain of their own it is because they are unworthy of a better." And the remark applies with the fullest force to the Russia of to-day. But it is within the power of the Tsar to afford his people the opportunity to become worthy of a better form of government than autocracy.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

THOUGH M. Combes is no longer Premier of France, his policy continues. Since the middle of 1899, when the Cabinet of "Republican Defence" was formed under the late M. Waldeck-Rousseau, France has witnessed three changes of Prime Ministers, but the position of the Government, which has the support of the Radical elements, is so strong that the retirement of one man or another makes no change in the programme. When M. Waldeck-Rousseau retired, believing his mission accomplished, the policy he originated in regard to the Religious Associations was the more vigorously carried out by his successor. M. Combes did not proceed to win the applause of all sections of the populace. He went straight to his objective, rudely brushing away many obstacles in the process, and it was not surprising that he found two and a half years of that work a sufficient experience. A coalition of impatient ambitions and clerical and national hatreds had, he said, worn down the Government majority. Had he said that the rancour of the extraordinary combination of forces which makes up the Opposition had worn down the energy of the Premier it would have been an equally reasonable explanation of his decision to resign. M. Combes is succeeded by M. Maurice Rouvier, who served under the late Premier and in many other cabinets as Minister of Finance. He has also once before been entrusted with the task of forming a ministry, having been appointed Premier when M. Goblet's cabinet was overthrown in 1887. M. Rouvier is, indeed, a statesman and politician of much experience. Born at Aix in 1842 he became a barrister at Marseilles and there came into prominence as a Liberal agitator under the third Empire. After the death of Berryer he became the most active of the supporters of Gambetta in his candidature for Marseilles. The first National Assembly after the war found M. Nouvier among the deputies. He virulently attacked the Government for their severity towards the Communists, his language almost bringing him into conflict with the law. As the excitement of those days passed he took up the study of economic and financial questions and became an advocate of Free Trade. His first Cabinet appointment was as Minister of Commerce under M. Gambetta in 1881, and he retained his portfolio in the Ministry of M. Jules Ferry. A mission to Rome in 1886 enabled him to arrange the commercial treaty with Italy, and the next year he became Premier after the fall of M. Goblet. It was during his regime that the Boulangist danger was crushed and the followers of General Boulanger consequently had less love for him than the clericals now have for M. Combes. Since then he has repeatedly held office as Minister of Finance.

BURMA ADMINISTRATION.

THE report on the administration of Burma for the year 1903-04 contains several features of more than usual interest, as the year on the whole was an eventful one for the Province. Several territorial changes of importance were made necessitated by the rapid increase of population in the Irrawaddy Delta. External relations with the Southern Shan States remained peaceful, though there were some disturbances in Northern Siam in the first half of the year, and the ferment across the border gave cause at times for some anxiety in Kengtung. Within the frontier, discontent in the lake district of the Yaunghwe State, caused by the "Sawbwa's" fiscal innovations, threatened to break out into serious disorder, but the opportune arrival of a British officer on the scene averted the immediate danger. The Chin Hills, which have been the source of so much trouble in the past, are no longer a cause for anxiety, and though the Chins beyond the borders continued to raid and quarrel among themselves, the frontier was respected, and in several instances the tribesmen expressed their willingness to come under British protection. There was some increase of petty raids on the Chinese frontier of the Kachin Hills, but relations with the Chinese frontier officers were satisfactory. A number of claims against Chinese subjects were amicably settled, and an understanding was reached on the question of runaway slaves. Frontier trade was encouraged by the grant of a drawback of seven-eighths of the customs duty on goods imported into Burma by sea and passing into China via Bhamo and Tengyueh. The land revenue of the province was collected on the whole with ease. The outstandings were small, and the number of coercive processes, though still large, decreased. Original settlement operations were in progress in seven districts, while the 1888 Settlement of a part of the Akyab district was revised and the revenue increased by a third. An unsatisfactory feature was the police work for the year. There was an increase of cognizable crime, especially of the more serious kinds, less successful recruiting, and a greater number of departmental punishments. The number of admissions to the jails was greater than in 1902, but owing to the larger proportion of short-term prisoners the daily average population was less A large number of prisoners were released on account of the Coronation. Turning to agriculture, we find that there were no serious epidemics among cattle, and agricultural stock increased. A bumper rice crop produced low prices, but the prosperity of the country was shown by the ability of the people to keep back their crops until the price rose again. Good progress was made in education, the attendance, especially at schools controlled by Government, being largely increased. The year in nearly every respect has been the most prosperous ever enjoyed by the province.

SUNDAY, was the anniversary of the accession to the Throne of his Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor of India. A salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a. m. yesterday, in commemoration of the anniversary. All the Government as well as the merchants' vessels now lying in port and in the Docks were gaily decorated. The flagstaff of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, was also decorated. At 12 noon, a salute of 31 guns was fired from H. M. S. Perseus, now lying in the harbour.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st December 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 1,961,858 maunds with an increase of Rs. 9,675 in the earnings.

THE question of employing motor cars in India for posted purposes is now under the consideration of the Director-General of the Post Office.

THE postal arrangements made by the Amir are so excellent that letters from the British Mission take only three days from Kabul to Peshawar.

AUSTRALIA has had a heat wave and several bush fires causing extensive damage are reported.

A FRENCH correspondent in St. Petersburg declares that the Czar is in a state of mystic indecision, and that, partly as the result of his faith in spiritualism, he is swayed by conflicting influences.

WITH regard to the movements of the British Commercial Mission in Persia, it is possible that Major Sykes, Consul at Kerman, may accompany the party on their return journey to Bushire, via Shiraz.

A SMALL Committee has been ordered to assemble to consider the possibility of improving the official statistics relating to financial and commercial matters. It will consist of Mr. Morshead, C.S. (president), Mr. Arbuthnot, I. C. S., formerly in the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Secretariat, and Mr. Robertson, Director-General of Statistics.

THE "New York Sun" says:—"As far as external troubles go, the New Year opens auspiciously for Great Britain. We look forward to much attention being given on both sides of the Atlantic to the question of the United States of America and Great Britain entering into a combination modelled upon that of Great Britain and Japan."

A STATEMENT is published showing the increase in the Post Office deliveries in India during the half year ending the 30th September last. The number of articles delivered was 323,115,000 as against 299,144,000 in the corresponding period of 1903. Out of these 148,342,000 were postcards and 134,954,000 unregistered letters.

IRRIGATION works elsewhere than in the Punjab are being proceeded with. Ten lakhs are being spent on the new weir for the Betwa Canal in the United Provinces, while the Dhasan and Ken projects, to protect the Hamirpur and Tanda districts respectively will be completed as soon as possible. In the Bombay Deccan it is proposed to finish one of the schemes begun as famine protection works.

THE late Mr. Frederick Clifford, K. C., whose death in London was recently announced, was the owner of a considerable amount of coffee property in Mysore. Three of his sons have at one time o another during the last twenty years looked after certain of these estates which are all situated in the Kadur District. Of these one died last year at Agra and the other two are now in England.

THE question of enlisting Tibetans for service in a mountain battery has apparently been postponed for the present, but in years to come, as recruits in India become more difficult to obtain, the sturdy men from beyond the Himalayas may get their chance. It may not be known that one Tibetan at least has served in the Indian Army. This was a chaprassi once in the service of Mr, A. W. Paul, C I. E., when the latter was Settlement Officer at Kalimpong, He enlisted curiouslys enough in the Madras Cavalry, saw some service and earned a pension. He was one of captain Deasy's most trusted men in his Western Tibet explorations and received the thanks of the Trustees of the British Museum for collections which he made. He concealed his identity throughout under a Mahomedan name, but he was a full-blooded Tibetan and a man of courage and resource. If others of this type could be got, they would probably make good soldiers.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable suggestion has reached me (says the London correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post") which may have some considerable effect upon one of our political parties. A leading Radical member of Parliament has ventured on the prophecy that within five years from now the leader of the Liberal Party will by Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., M.P. Undoubtedly Mr. Isaacs is a man of very considerable parts, and a most attractive personality, and there is probably a great deal more in him than has yet seen the light. He now occupies a unique position at the Common Law Bar, Sir Edward Clarke probably being his only equal in popularity. Everyone seems to combine to flatter him, and he has recently acquired the gracious friendship of Royalty itself. But it remains to be seen if Mr. Isaacs really possesses that political genius with which he is credited. If so, his advent to Parliament will be a godsend to the Radicals. It is a little remarkable, however, that in early days, before many briefs came to him, Mr. Isaacs was by no means a great politician, and if anything, leaned to Conservatism. [Is this cause and effect ?] His father and his uncle, Sir Henry Isaacs, ex-Lord Mayor of London, were convinced and even active Conservatives.

"MR. CHAIRMAN!"

[BY DR. MACNAMARA, M. P.]

THE fatal mistake made by the average chairman is the consuming delusion that he is "the speaker of the evening." I remember some years ago travelling five or six hours on a Saturday to address a conference of educationists—many of them, like me, had come from long distances—on what I styled "Joints in our Educational Armour." The meeting commenced, so far as I can remember, at three in the afternoon, and trains had to be caught about five by the large number of rural teachers present.

First of all, we began late—as meetings usually do, writes Dr. Macnamara in the "Pall Mall Gazette". And then when we did make a start we wasted fifteen minutes or more with preliminaries, not the least formidable of which was the reading of a long screed of "letters of apology," to which an acute local importance seemed, in the opinion of the secretary, [illegible] about half-past three the decks were cleared for that delectable "hors d'œuvre" set forth on the agenda as the "chairman's opening remarks." He was a fluent and even pompous speaker, with a fine faculty for logical, well-sustained, and systematically developed elaboration—"ore rotundo." He said the title of my proposed address, had greatly attracted him by its suggestiveness, and with indulgence, he would himself venture to say a few, a very few words on "Joints in our Educational Armour." Whereat the meeting—alas! it little knew that which it was bringing upon itself—cheered couragement. So our estimable chairman plunged into his subject. By four o'clock he was getting well into his stride, and one or two of the audience greatly daring, were beginning to scrape their feet upon the floor. This he cheerfully accepted as an indication of agreement, endorsement, and a hunger for more. (Curiously enough, five speakers out of six always take what the other people on the platform see clearly enough to be signs of impatience on the part of the audience as sympathetic approval involving an expression of the eager desire that the speech shall be prolonged.) So he girded up his loins afresh and forged grimly ahead, whilst I for one sat running over in my head bits of "The Ancient Mariner."

I forget where I came in exactly. But as there were several other speakers from a distance and a series of important resolutions to be put and voted upon, and as I knew perfectly well that every woman in the audience had already developed a bad headache and would be glad of a cup of tea before catching her train at five, I left the "Joints in our Educational Armour" gaping more widely than ever and indulged in some very pretty and rather picturesque language on my horribly weary journey back to London, which I remember I reached at about one o'clock on Sunday morning.

This, I admit, was a rather exceptional case. But it is really pathetic to note how the chairman who "will on no account presume to stand between the meeting and the distinguished speakers who are to follow" immediately proceeds to do so for the space of from twenty to thirty minutes, to everybody's unconcealed disgust and his own undisguised satisfaction. "You did not come to hear me to-night . . . Seeing that I have very many opportunities of addressing you, I will not night . . ." "I am warned that a chairman's function is to occupy the chair and not . . ." These, and the like, are—notwithstanding the fact that the audience usually at once endorses them with emphasis—infallible indications that a long speech is to come. Curious! Because I have rarely ever heard a chairman wind up with "I feel I have trespassed too long upon your patience," without noticing that a loud and spontaneous burst of confirmative applause invariably follows.

The fact is, people have no idea how the time passes when they are on their legs talking. I am myself fearfully ashamed to find—as I almost always do, let me penitently add—that my twenty minutes' speech has slipped gracefully into thirty-five, and that my prepared effort of forty minutes is always a minute or two the wrong side of the hour. If we all had literally to write out our speeches before we delivered them, and were debarred from saying a word more than we had written out, the length of most speeches would be curtailed by one half and their value would be multiplied by two.

But it is during the closing moments of a public meeting that the chairman usually shines. A vote of thanks has been moved by a speaker who usually makes a touching appeal to the audience to "keep their seats for one moment, please, while we discharge the duty we owe to our chairman." The invitation albeit, the meeting has already risen and is moving noisily to the rear before the motion is put. The really clever chairman simply says: "Very much obliged! Good-night to you all!" But in nine cases out of ten our chairman, in response, feels it incumbent upon him to improve the occasion by summing up and recapitulating the main points of the chief speeches and solemnly appealing to the now scanty remnant of a crowd that has been scuffling its way out all the time he has been upon his legs "to ponder deeply what we have heard to-night," or "to take to-night's lessons to heart" or to let to-night's experience sink deeply into our minds," or something of that sort.

Years ago when I was a schoolmaster in far East Bristol I used to take the chair myself at meetings of all sorts in connection with the many Nonconformist chapels there are in those parts of Lybia beyond Cyrene. The invocational prayer of the faithful deacon was always in the nature of a trial. The prayer, in its all-embracing comprehensiveness, would, of course, pointedly commend me as chairman to the consideration of the Great Giver of all good things in a way that clearly suggested that I stood in particular need of redemptions. And we bless Thee O Lord for our chairman Him. yea, even him, O Lord, Thou canst, if Thou wilt but be so pleased, bring to grace. Bring him speedily, O Lord!" Whereat everybody would emit a loud, urgent, and imploring 'Amen!" Not satisfied with what had thus been so handsomely done for me, the prayer almost always included an appeal to the Almighty Father graciously to consider the case of my wife under the style and title of "Thy handmaiden, O Lord, whom we are pleased to see with him.' It was all very homely, very kind, and genuinely sincere. But the eternal "handmaiden" proved to be a trifle trying to the lady concerned.

Years ago chairmen used to have, and some do now, terrible trouble with my name. To this day, three out of every four chairmen, quite excusably, of course, murder it by bringing the accent forward a syllable. But this is venial, indeed, beside the gentleman who introduced me as "Dr. MacMaria," or beside him who gave me out to a wondering audience as "Dr. McDemerara." I remember watching with impish amusement the gallant struggle which a Midland mayor made with it. He tackled it gallantly again and again and again, never getting past "Dr. Mac-er," until at last he cut the Gordian knot with "Dr. Mac-er-a-well—the learned doctor!"

There is at least one chairman in the world who will go down to his grave convinced that on a certain November evening some eight or nine years ago I came on the platform either mad or drunk, or both. I had undertaken to speak on a Friday night at Norwich, (or Ipswich, I forget which), going on to Ipswich (or Norwich as the case may be) to deliver an address on the following night. I worked up all the facts and figures I wanted about each town, pinned the leaves of each sheaf of notes together, stuck the two sets of notes into my pocket, and started for Liverpool street. Arriving at my destination, I went to an hotel and thence to the meeting. Sitting half wool-gathering while the chairman was introducing me, it flashed through my mind, that I didn't know which town I was in, Ipswich or Norwich. (This sounds incredible; but any one who has had to travel up and down the country making speeches sometimes two and three times a week in different centres will know how very far from being impossible it is.) I hung on to every word the chairman was saying to see if he would mention the name of the town or in any other way give me some indication of my precious whereabouts. But no! He sat down, calling upon me to deliver my address, and leaving me just as much in the dark as when he got up. Before I got up I leant over to him and whispered, "Excuse me. I will explain afterwards. But is this Ipswich or is it Norwich?" He looked at me as if I were sprouting horns under his very nose, and with ineffable scorn muttered, "Why Ipswich, of course" (if it really was Ipswich). But I know he thought I was, as I say, either mad or drunk, or both.

RED REVOLUTION.

PETERSBURG'S NIGHT OF HORROR.

THOUSANDS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

STRIKERS IN ARMS.

THE TSAR IN HIDING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 22, 7-15 P.M.

It was not Father Gapon but another priest who was arrested.

Many women and children have been killed and wounded. The scenes are indescribable. The air is rent with the cries of women and the angry shouts of men.

The city appears to be now plunged in open revolution and a night of horror is in prospect.

The mob has erected two barricades at Basil Island, from which they refuse to retreat despite repeated volleys from the troops. They are also trying to erect barricades at Nevski Prospect.

At five o'clock this evening firing was going on in every quarter of the city.

The troops are firing recklessly, but one regiment is reported to have refused to fire.

All classes appear alike inflamed.

A number of officers who were wounded fell into he hands of the mob and had their swords taken away and epaulettes torn off.

The ambulances are busy everywhere.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

There was a lull in the fighting in the centre of St. Petersburg last evening, but continuous firing was heard in the workers' quarter of Basil Island, which is plunged in darkness.

It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the casualties, but they are believed to be 1,500.

It is rumoured that a force of strikers, marching on Tsarskoselo, were driven back by the troops after a sanguinary conflict.

The centre of the city was practically deserted in the evening, except by the troops who are camped in the snow.

Some of the Infantry have been withdrawn and replaced by blue-jackets.

The troops destroyed the barricades at Basil Island soon after their erection, killing thirty of the strikers.

LONDON, JAN. 23, 5-25 A. M.

Yesterday was known in Russia as Vladimir's day.

The maintenance of order in St. Petersburg was confided by the Tsar to his uncle the Grand Duke Vladimir, who is a notoriously violent reactionary.

The precise whereabouts of the Tsar are not known and are being carefully concealed.

The ruthless firingon unarmed crowds has horrified the public, and scathing comparisons regarding the bravery of the military against the defenceless public in contrast to their conduct in Manchuria are heard on all sides.

The former mutual distrust between the educated reformers and workmen has now vanished.

The well-known Russian novelist Maxime Gorki addressing a meeting of Liberals associated himself with Father Gapon and said that the revolution has begun and would continue.

Meanwhile Father Gapon, who is unhurt and in hiding, has written to his comrades as follows :—"We now have no Emperor. Innocent blood lies between him and the people. Hurrah for the beginning of the People's battle for freedom. I will be with you to-night."

Yesterday evening's proceedings at Basil Island are still shrouded in mystery. It is, however, reported that the troops invaded the workmen's quarter, shooting and sabring everyone they met.

Some estimates give the casualties at 2,000 killed and 5,000 wounded.

An official statement is still lacking.

Large fires have broken out near the Warsaw station.

People are amazed at the Russian Government's colossal blunder in neglecting the opportunity to strengthen the affection between the autocracy and the people, thus adding millions of workers to the ranks of the intellectual malcontents.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

St. Petersburg advices state that the official list of killed up to eight o'clock last evening was seventy six and 233 wounded.

The centre of the city is quiet this morning, but the ferment continues in outlying quarters.

Later advices state that the vast Sebastopol dockyards are on fire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, January 23rd, states :—

Police figures from St. Petersburg state that the casualties are 2,000 dead and 5,000 wounded.

Firing was continuing at midnight.

It is reported that the workmen have seized a dynamite factory.

40,900 armed strikers are marching on St. Petersburg.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The British Admiralty announces that the British fleets throughout the world will participate in the manœuvres in 1905 on a war basis in order to test the stategic efficiency of the reorganisation.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

BALTIC SQUADRON.

CREWS STILL UNTRAINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 23.

A collier, which has arrived at Durban, reports that the Baltic squadron left Madagascar on the 14th instant. The squadron prepared for action on the 13th in consequence of rumours that the Japanese were approaching.

The collier reports that the crews are still untrained.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

No Change of Programme.

M. Rouvier has practically completed the formation of a new French Cabinet, the members of which have decided to adhere to M. Combes' programme.

M. Delcasse retains the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

DEATH OF LORD KINROSS.

Lord Justice General.

Lord Kinross is dead.

The late Lord Kinross, who had been Lord Justice General of Scotland and Lord President of the Court of Session since 1899, was born at Clackmannan on the 11th July 1837. His father was the Rev. Peter Balfour, Minister of Clackmannan. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University and became an Advocate of the Scottish Bar in 1861. His subsequent career was marked by the following appointments :—Advocate-Depute 1870-72, Q. C. 1880, Solicitor General for Scotland 1880-81, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates 1885-86 and 1889-92, Lord Advocate of Scotland 1881-85, 1886 and from 1892 to 1895. He represented Clackmannan and Kinross in the House of Commons as a Liberal from 1880 to 1899. He was a member of the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland in 1887. He was created a Privy Councillor in 1883 and was created Baron Kinross of Glasclune in 1902. He was twice married, first to Lilias, the daughter of Lord Mackenzie, who was Lord of Session, and second to the Hon. Marianne Eliza Moncrieff, daughter of the first Lord Moncrieff. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, the Hon. Patrick Balfour, who is an Advocate of the Scottish Bar.

THE POONA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 23.

The Cantonment Magistrate this morning inspected the spot from whence Private Walker of the East Lancashires fired a shot into the house of Anette, a European woman residing in Love Lane. The military police who were present at the firing were placed where they were actually on that night. The woman Anette was called and asked to stand where she was on the night of the occurrence and the accused then stood and showed the place where he fired the shot. The Cantonment Magistrate after having measured the distance and satisfied himself left the place. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

ARREST OF ALLEGED COINERS.

The Poona Cantonment Police arrested this morning two Hindu engravers, named Tookaram Kachee and Gunpat Kachee, on charges of counterfeiting King's coins. Both are living in the City. Their house was searched by the police, who found the moulds of two, four and eight anna pieces.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

The Indian Survey Committee met this morning at the Government Photozinco Press, where Mr. Tom LeMesurier, Superintendent, explained the process of turning out the different maps which the Committee examined. From the Photozinco office they went to the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, where Mr. Lawrence and Major Young, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, were examined, and investigations were closed for the day.

THE RYOT AND FOREIGN COTTON.

THE stubborn conservatism of the Indian ryot is well illustrated in a story which reaches us from Behar. A planter last year received some long-staple cotton seed from Pusa with a view to experimental growth of the plant and this was duly planted. When the seed had germinated he called together a number of the local cultivators, explained what had been done and the advantages to be gained by the production of cotton superior to the ordinary varieties. The efforts of Government were duly extolled and it was announced that the land sown would be let to the highest bidder. In the auction that followed there was most healthy competition and an average price of Rs. 20 per bigha was ultimately reached. This was most gratifying, as the figure was much higher than that usually obtaining locally. When the sale was over the planter noticed that there was a certain amount of consultation among the bidders, and he was finally asked whether there was any objection to sowing rabi crops on the land. To this he replied that as they had leased the plots they were, of course, free to do as they liked with them, his idea being that some food-grains would probably be sown which would not injure the cotton. He had, however, the curiosity to ask what they intended to do as regards the latter, and was then quietly informed that it would be ploughed in and so help to fertilise the soil ! This, presumably, has been done, and the cultivators will doubtless have an excellent rabi harvest in course of time. They plainly know what crops pay them best and they have no great opinion of foreign cotton seed even when a benevolent Government provides it for experimental purposes.—"Pioneer"

NEWS from Gyantse and Chumbi states that everything is still proceeding smoothly there, but little communication is possible between the two posts owing to the severe winter.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE STAMP REVENUE.

HOW IS IT BEING DEFRAUDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have now replied to the Government of India on the subject of the reported reduction in the sale of share transfer stamps. They doubt whether the system of holding shares on blank transfer deeds is increasing, but they think that the stamp revenue is being defrauded by the use more than once of the same stamps, and they suggest that the obliteration of used stamp should be made compulsory by legislation.

The Committee go on to suggest that blank transfers should be given a recognised standing as legal tender provided they are dated by the seller and their currency as such recognised for a period not exceeding six months from the date of sale, blank transfers undated or remaining uncompleted for more than six months not being recognised as legal tander. They also advocate reducing the rate of duty on share transfers to one-eighth per cent. in order to lessen the incentive to evasion.

R. E. POSTINGS.

The following postings of Royal Engineer officers are announced :—Lieutenant-Colonels T. E. Dickie to 1st (Peshawar) Division ; E. C. Stanton to 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division ; H. F. Chesney to 3rd (Lahore) Division (Officiating) ; H. Finnes to 4th (Quetta) Division ; F. Peel to 5th (Mhow) Division ; H. S. Andrews Speed to 6th (Poona) Division ; H. H. Barret to 7th (Meerut) Division ; and H. Appleton to 8th (Lucknow) Division ; Colonel E. Blunt to 9th (Secunderabad) Division ; Major T. M. Wade to Rawalpindi District (Officiating) ; Major A. T. H. Swiney to Lahore District (Officiating) ; Major E. L. Dunsterville to Mhow District (Officiating) ; Major T. H. Twiss to Madras District (Officiating) ; Captain A. L. C. McCormick to Meerut District (Officiating) ; and Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. Arkwright to Lucknow District (Officiating).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Armstrong, 14th Lancers, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters, on augmentation.

Major Fagan, 55th Rifles, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Lloyd, 2nd Welsh Fusiliers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of that Regiment.

Colonel M. C. Barton, R. E., retires on an Indian pension.

Lieutenant F. W. Denny, Wiltshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Ker, 6th Dragoon Guards, are permitted to resign their Commissions.

Lieutenant Barrett, Berkshire Regiment, is posted to the Burma Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

Colonel Onslow, R. E., has assumed the Officiating Assistant Adjutant-Generalship of the Quetta Division.

THE MOSCOW ZEMSTVO.

PRINCE TROUBELSKOI, President of the Zemstvo of Moscow, said among much else in his opening address on the 26th of December, that the situation was most critical in Russia in consequence of the regrettable Russo-Japanese war and the impossibility of realising what the end of a future now so near and so grave might be, both from an economic point of view, and from the fact that a crisis of internal disorganisation is sweeping over Russia. "All that," he said," weighs on the Russian people like a fatally heavy yoke. Orators have displayed the violent and morbid excitement of the people." At the second sitting of the Zemstvo, the Prince presented two declarations signed by members who differed from the majority. While agreeing that many modifications were called for, these dissidents considered that the autocratic power of the Tsar would find the right means of remedying the disorganisation reigning in the political life of the nation, as well as of carrying out reforms in response to the recognised needs of the Russian people. They held that the present moment, when the country was immersed in a troublesome war, was a most inopportune one for demanding a radical change in Government institutions. All the national forces should be devoted to attaining one object, the safeguarding of the honour, dignity and power of justice. All Russia should gather round the throne to help in rescuing the country from its critical situation. To take advantage of the actual state of affairs to obtain radical reforms would only increase the internal confusion from which the nation was already suffering too seriously. The President followed up the reading of these declarations by another from a group of members, who, in face of the statement emanating from the Imperial Government regarding the assembling of Zemstvos, declared that they no longer possessed the calm necessary for prosecuting their labours and proposing a suspension of the sittings. Thirty-four signatures supported this proposition, seven only being recorded against it. The session was then adjourned "sine die." The popular voice has since spoken with no uncertain sound, and St. Petersburg was on Sunday roused to an affrighted hearing of the national clamour for reform.

NOTES FROM SECUNDERABAD.

BUSHIRE BAGH, the well-known suburban palace of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah in Chudderghat, was "en fete" on Friday, the 20th instant, writes a correspondent. The "Five Juveniles"—Miss Marie Dossabhoy Chinoy, Master and Miss Fellows, and two other young girls, grand-daughters of a high official of H. H. the Nizam's Government, were "At Home" to a large number of European and Parsi ladies and Civil and Military officers. Mr. and Mrs. Dossabhoy N. Chinoy and Mrs. Fellowes, parents of the juveniles, acted as host and hostesses, and received their guests in the drawing room of the palace. Before the guests were taken to the theatre room they were shown the renowned Fernery, and entertained to tea and light refreshments, which were served in the dining room of the palace. Exactly at 6 p.m. the performance of the children's play, "Ragged Robin," was given. Master A Fellowes as King Hyacinth did justice to the part allotted to him. Miss Marie Dossabhoy Chinoy as Lilly of the Valley was charming, and taking into consideration her tender age, she performed her part very creditably. Miss Queenie Fellowes as "Fairy Fernleaf" was very graceful, and the two other girls taking parts as "Dame Fungus" and "Daffadowndilly" were not less applauded by the audience. The Tableaux were effective and charming. The whole of the stage management was under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Johnston the energetic consort of our Chaplain here. During the intervals the two Misses Rundall and Mrs. Carter entertained the audience with songs, and little Miss Dorothy Walker gave an excellent recitation. On the whole the performance was a great success. The palace was beautifully lit up and was seen to great effect.

THE All-India Hockey Tournament came to a very successful close on Saturday afternoon at Allahabad. For the first time in the history of the Tournament the cup has been won by a local team, the officers of the 1st Brahmans and the 9th Bhopal Infantry beating the Royal Scots Fusiliers by one goal to love in the final tie. The game was very even and exciting, and extra time had to be played. Last year's winners of the cup, the North Stafford Regiment, were engaged in manœuvres, and unable to compete.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From The Football Grounds.

IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

SPORT BETWEEN THE FROSTS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

IN the world of Association Football, Manchester City fell at Small Heath on Saturday by three goals to one. On the whole they played their opponents an equal game, but after a grandly fought first half, in which the defence prevailed on either side, they allowed their smart rivals to take them unawares on restarting. Two goals were lost in three or four minutes and though Turnbull reduced it the margin proved too much to cancel. Small Heath's onslaught in those few minutes was brilliant, and deserved to give them success. Naturally, it delighted the crowd beyond measure. Birmingham had long fared badly in its football battles with Manchester, and the supremacy of a place so new to football fame has been odious to people of the once champion city. In Small Heath Birmingham possesses a steam of which it is reasonably proud. It is not perhaps a great team like the old Villa, but it has skill rather above the average League measure and no team surpasses it in pluck and go. Small Heath must now be regarded very seriously as aspirants to the championship. Saturday was a great day indeed for Birmingham, for the Villa fairly rivalled their neighbours achievement. They beat Stoke by four goals to one. Aston Villa are now in great form—their play against Woolwich the other day was quite worthy of the club's champion period,—and no side in England need be dreaded more by opponents. But they have much ground to make up.

Rivals hoped fondly, after Sunderland's notable victory, that Newcastle had at last begun a descent. The time, if it is ever to come, is not yet. Newcastle on Saturday had a task that has proved to much for the best of their rivals, but they accomplished it handsomely. They won at Plemstead by to goals to none. The Woolwhich team is, it is true, worn with much recent work; but even so, to beat it on its own ground by this margin is a brilliant success. The victory ought perhaps to be ranked as the finest of the afternoon. The second half was well advanced before the first goal was scored. Woolwich for a short time seemed likely to equalise, but then their play fell off, and Newcastle made much the stronger ending. This decisive home defeat was of course a bitter disappointment for the Arsenal club. But the club was not disappointmented of another important parts of its hopes—a great attendance. About 30,000 people assembled—much the biggest crowd of the afternoon. As the to leading clubs—Sheffield United and Everton—won, Newcastle's splendid achievement has not advanced their position on the table. Sheffield won away from home as well—at Derby. These victories are welcome, for it is not goed to have any competitor with too marked an advantage over its rivals.

The results of Monday's holiday games leave the cubs in the first division of the League in the following relative positions :—

	Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Newcastle United	19	13	4	2	38	16	28
Sheffield United	21	13	6	2	43	33	28
Everton	20	12	5	3	40	22	27
Sunderland	21	11	6	4	38	28	26
Small Heath	19	11	6	2	34	22	24
Sheffield Wednesday	20	10	7	3	42	33	23
Aston Villa	21	10	8	3	36	28	23
Manchester City	19	9	6	4	38	23	22
Woolwich Arsenal	20	8	7	5	22	22	21
Derby County	22	8	9	5	27	34	21
Preston North End	21	7	8	6	25	28	20
Blackburn Rovers	20	8	9	3	32	28	19
Notts Forest	22	6	13	3	28	40	15
Wolverhampton W.	20	6	11	3	30	45	15
Bury	20	6	11	3	31	40	15
Stoke	19	6	12	1	19	42	13
Middlesbrough	19	3	10	6	17	34	12
Notts County	19	3	12	4	19	40	10

Critics who fall into the error of measuring the excellence of all games by the number of passing movements by the backs, suffered to develop, would doubtless describe Saturday's match at Richmond between the Fettesian-Lorettonians and Richmond as merely a keen and interesting struggle for supremacy, which fell far short of being a great game. Yet it was a great game, not only because it afforded a splendid example of the value of aggressive defence in all its forms, but also because it provided, particularly in the second half, a most instructive object lesson in the comparative effectiveness of two styles of forward play. In the first half, Richmond, though facing a fairly strong breeze, had the better of the game, and might well, and, indeed, would, have secured a winning lead but for the aggressive defence of the "Schoolmen" The school's forwards packed poorly, and were beaten for the ball in almost every scrum. Hence Butcher and Hancock were able to give their threes plenty of the ball.

The third line could, however, make little or no use of their many opportunities. They were allowed no rope, for the Scottish forwards made ample amends for their poor packing and lack of cleverness in the tight by their quick breaking up, fast following up, and resolute tackling. They got across very quickly, and certainly no pack has this season given a better example of the share which forwards should take in the defence. They were all active and not passive resisters, while they received such splendid assistance from the backs, and the whole team showed such pace that the Richmond combination was quite broken up. In the second half the Scottish forwards altered their game and relied upon wheeling and concerted footwork rather than upon holding and heeling. They reverted, that is to say, to the traditional forward game of the Scottish schools, and played it so effectively that the issue was never in doubt from the moment they altered their tactics. Their combined rushes often gained half the length of the field, and better close dribbling in concert has not been seen on the Richmond field, or, indeed, in the south, this season. The Richmond pack could play only one game—the walk over the ball game. They are masters of this method, but as soon as the schools eight began to wheel and play the old game the Richmond eight could not check them, and were hopelessly outclassed in the loose both in footwork and in pace.

Quite the feature of the back play was the display of K. G. Macleod. He more than justified his great school reputation, and was seen to immense advantage in all departments of "centre three" play. He saved pluckily, picked up cleanly, and was very quick in kicking. A feature of his kicking was his old-fashioned preference to the drop kick over the punt. He "dropped" nearly always, and proved to the hilt by the length and accuracy of his kicking that the "drop" could, with advantage, be revived. His tackling was extremely sure, and more than once he extricated his side by coming across. He had few chances of attacking, but ran strongly and cleverly, and timed his passes with great skill and judgment. He is undoubtedly not merely a good, but a great player. Judged by his performance on Saturday, he possesses all the excellences, being very sound in defence and brilliant in attack, while head is in evidence in all he does. If the Fettes authorities would only consent to his playing Macleod would go straight into the Scottish team. Burt-Marshall the other schoolboy "three" showed great pace and is clearly a wing "three" with a future.

The Scottish Union may yet find themselves in difficulties through injuries and so forth to the most promising candidates for positions in the national fifteen. P. Munro is carrying his arm in a sling. His wrist was sprained in the trial at Melrose. H. G. Monteith is still unable to play owing to the injury received in the Inter-University match. His shoulder was dislocated towards the end of the first half, and the fact that he played on to the end did not improve the chance of a speedy recovery. Lamond is unwell while L. M. Macleod's knee is causing him some anxiety. E. D. Simson met with an injury to his wrist on December 26, while Stronach's head was rather badly cut on the same date and in the same match. The Scottish outlook is thus not quite so bright as it was prior to this chapter of accidents. There are now four, and perhaps five candidates for the mantle of Gamlin as England's international full back. Horsely, by his fine display on Saturday, made himself a warm favourite for the position. Vivyan also reappeared on Saturday, and played at full back. He did so well in the position that his claims may have to be considered. Irvin Stranger-Leather, and Lee are all in the running.

Frost and fog have contrived to keep hunting people in a very unsettled state during the last three weeks. The cold snaps have not so far been of any lengthy duration, and in the shires and elsewhere it has been possible to snatch a few days' sport between the frosts. Hunting was general in the Midlands on the penultimate day of the old year, when a gale of wind had to be contended with by hounds and horsemen. "Take not your hound out on a windy day," wrote Peter Beckford in the days when fox-hunting presented fewer difficulties than at the present time ; and this advice has always been accepted as substantially sound. And yet the fact remains that hounds were not altogether impotent during the gale of last week, the Quorn and other packs running really well at times, though the gallops were quick and brief for the most part. A welcome feature of last week's doings in the Midlands was the reappearance of Mr. Evan Hanbury at the head of the Cottesmore Hounds The bad fall which he had early in November kept the M.F.H. out of the saddle for seven weeks, but he has not, we imagine, missed the cream of the season, and all hunting people wish him better luck that he has experienced during the past two years.

January is usually the month in which the retiring M. F. H. formally places his resignation in the hands of the Hunt Committee, thus leaving them suitable time in which to look for a successor to him. The changes impending in the Blackmore Vale, the Craven, and the Badsworth countries have already been notified and this week we have to announce the resignation of Mr. Nigel Baring, who has been Master of the old-established Duhallow Hunt since 1896. With a fine pack of about 40 couples he has hunted the country seven days a fortnight at his own expense. A sum of about £1,000 is usually made up by the subscriptions and the half-a-crown "field money" customary in Ireland, and this is expended in keeping up the country. The Duhallow Hounds cover a very wide district in County Cork, and the abundance of grass makes it one of the most pleasant of Irish hunting countries. On this side of the St. George's Channel the resignation of Mr. Charles McNeill is greatly regretted in the North Cotswold country, where he has been very successful in his efforts to show sport since taking over the Mastership from Captain Cyril-Stacey in 1901. He keeps thirty-five couples of highly-bred bitches, which have gained a big reputation as fox-catchers. Followers of the North Cotswold are not altogether without hope of inducing Mr. McNeill to reconsider his decision.

News of another important impending change comes from Yorkshire. Mr. Arthur Wilson, of Tranby Croft, Hull, has definitely decided to give up Mastership of the Holderness Hounds at the end of the season, thus bringing to an end a tenure of office that dates back to 1878. Mr. Wilson was prevailed upon to take over the hounds at a very critical period in their history, and the gratitude of the members of the Hunt for his services was expressed in pleasing fashion a year ago, when he was presented with a life-size painting of himself in hunting costume, the work of Mr. A. S. Cope. The subscribers of the Holderness Hunt are to meet on the 27th instant to consider the future hunting of the country.

FRANCE AND THE STUDY OF INDIAN ETHNOGRAPHY.

MR. H. H. RISLEY, Director of Ethnography for India, has received a letter, of which the following is a translation, from Monsieur C. Bougle, Professor of Social Philosophy in the University of Toulouse:—

Sir,—Before thanking you for the handsome volumes which you have had the kindness to cause to be sent to me I wished first to acquaint myself with their contents. I have accordingly read in addition to the general report on the Census all that has to do with castes in the reports of Messrs. Gait, Enthoven, Rose, Bannerman, and Russel and Dalal. I am now able to offer you with a full knowledge of the subject both my compliments and my sincere thanks, these volumes are indeed a store-house of invaluable information. And if only we could procure researches equally complete and equally methodical for the rest of the world the task of Sociology would be remarkably facilitated. During this winter my course of lectures at the University of Toulouse will deal with the question of caste and I shall have occasion to make public use of the work of yourself and your colleagues. I propose also in the meantime to introduce them to the readers of the "Sociological Year," the reports of which I am now editing.

I shall not fail, should occasion arise, to claim the assistance which you are so kind as to place at my disposal ; for example, if at any time you come across a report or an article which throws light upon the functions of the Panchayats I shall be greatly obliged if you will inform me of it. I find some very valuable praticulars bearing on this subject at page 440 of Mr. Gait's report where he treats of the operations of a Mohammadan Panchayat. But I do not know how far what he says admits of application to Panchayats of the purely Hindu castes.

I have acknowledged the receipt of these volumes so far as they have reached me, but it is possible that I may have omitted to mention some. I shall be greatly obliged to you if you could communicate to all of your colleagues the great extent of my obligations to them and the high value that I set upon their work.—Yours faithfully,—C. BOUGLE.

Copies of the above letter have been forwarded to all the Provincial Superintendents of Ethnography and also to those of the last Census for information, with the request that if they have collected any further information likely to be of use to Professor C. Bougle of Toulouse they will communicate it direct to him, sending the Director of Ethnography a copy.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT PALITANA.

A gathering of the State and Agency officials was held in the Taluka School building to witness the distribution of prizes and sweetmeats to the students of the State schools. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Rothfeld, H. H. the Thakore Saheb Sir Mansinhji, Kumar Shri Lakhdhirji of Moroi, Mr. R. B. Patwari, Prime Minister, Palanpur, Sheth Osmal Jamal and the State officials and leading gentlemen of the town. Mr. Harandas K. Gami, Educational Superintendent of the State, read a report on the progress made since the sole control of education was handed over to the State. The report showed that the number of students had doubled and there had been a corresponding increase in the staff and the expenses in the department. A Gujarati translation of this report was read by the Taluka Schoolmaster. This being over a few recitations were given by the students. H. H the Thakore Saheb then requested Mrs. Rothfeld to distribute prizes to the students of the Mansinhji Girls' School, Lord Harris English School the Taluka School, and Jain Boarding School All the girls were awarded prizes of books and clothes, and the many deserving students of other institutions were awarded prizes of useful and instructive books

When the prize distribution was over, Mr. Shivji, the manager of the Jain Boarding School, spoke in eulogistic terms of the interest His Highness the Thakore Saheb took in the spread of education. Afterwards Mr. R. B. Patwari proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Rothfeld for the trouble they had taken. Mr. Rothfeld replied in Gujarati, remarking that it was not a trouble but a labour of love to him. He further expressed his views about general education in Kathiawar, and congratulated the Thakore Saheb on the progress made in the State owing to his cordial and liberal compliance with the growing wants of the department.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb, in thanking Mr. Rothfeld, observed that whatever he had done for the spread of education was nothing more than what he ought to have done as a ruler.

The garlanding of the guests and the distribution of pan and attar terminated the proceedings.

THE Maharaja of Mysore will visit Calcutta as a State guest. His Highness will be accommodated at Hastings House and will remain from the 6th to the 11th February.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE fifteenth annual Exhibition of pictures, drawings, sculpture, and other art subjects held in connection with the Bombay Art Society will be opened to the general public to-day at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Arts building in Hornby Road. Last evening a very successful conversazione and private view of the exhibited works to the friends and admirers of the Society was held, when Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington were also present. There is unfortunately considerable interest lacking this year in the Exhibition owing to the paucity of the exhibits compared with previous years. This, however, may justly be attributed to the fact that all the important exhibits which were to form part of this Exhibition are now in the Bombay Exhibition and could not be removed. In the Water Colour section in particular there is a noticeable lack of native exhibitors. The few exhibits, however, in this section are all above average merit. The awards were not given yesterday, as used to be done in previous years, owing to many of the prize winners being away from the station, and the prizes will therefore, when declared, be formally sent to the winners. The articles in the rooms containing the paintings, etc., have been tastefully arranged, and the Hanging Committee have exercised considerable judgment in the manner in which the exhibits have been placed on view. There was a large gathering of members and others interested in the progress of the Society present.

Their Excellencies on arrival were received by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Burns and shown round the galleries.

The exhibits as usual have been divided into sections. Of oil colours there are 115 paintings by European and Native ladies and gentlemen from Bombay and the mofussil, some of them being remarkably striking. Of these the following are worthy of note :—Portrait of Lilavati, Thana Creek, Study from Life, Foggy Evening, River Padda, Vehar Lake (Salsette), Near Ganjakhan Gate, a Goatherd of the Wardwar Valley (Kashmir), Portrait of a Lady, Portrait of a Parsee Lady, "Sakuntala"(Act IV, Kalidas), Gold Mohur Flowers, The Hoosein Sagur Tank View of Hyderabad, My Father from Life, Rustic Life, Through the Desert Sands of Bikanir and a large picture lent for the occasion. Of Water Colours, Photographs, etc., there are 278, most of the exhibitors being Europeans. The statuary exhibits include a bust of Rao Bahadur Raojibhai M. Patell, L.C.E., Relief Plate of King Edward VII, a child at play, Damsel (Hindu lady), a Stone Head, a Stone Prabhaval, two stone links, and "Spirit of Industry". Even in the Needle and Drawn Thread Work section and in the Design and Embroidery section the entries are comparatively poor by a large margin, though the specimens exhibited are of a high order. There are drawing thread doyleys, hand embroidered laces, silk table cloths, Honiton lace, hand-made handkerchiefs, a panel design worked in gold and silver embroidery, point lace collars, point lace handkerchiefs, embroideries in ribbon work on silk, photo frames in ribbon work on silk embroidery, "Queen of Holland" needlework picture on linen, hand made cambric handkerchiefs and other embroidered handkerchiefs, Carrick Macross lace, embroidered silk cushions, drawn thread work antimacassars, &c., &c. In the Wood Carving and Cabinet Work Section there are only 42 exhibits. Some of them display excellent workmanship and design. Among them are a carved table of temple design, tables surmounted on elephants, carved animals, cupboard, shelves, fans, address boxes in sandalwood, picture frames in sandalwood, blackwood round table with marble top, chairs of different kinds, oblong and other tables, jewel cases &c., &c.

Among those present were—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Hon'ble Justice Budrudin Tyebji, Mr. Du-Boulay, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Colonel Dimmock, I.M.S., Colonel Crimmins, I.M.S., Mr John Wallace, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. Hughes Mr. James Macdonald, Rev. Fr. Dreckman, Mr. Lambert, Mr. N. M Wadia, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Dr. C. Underwood, Rev. Lord Canon Ledgard, Messrs. Hoosein Budrudin Tyebji, Virchand Deepchand, J. A. Kirkbride, D. N. Wadia, K. R Kama, Nanabhoy A. Moos, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, Rustomji Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Pestonji B. Press, Kursondas, Chabildas Vajgopindas Atmaram, Dharamchand Raja Deen Dayal, S. Bhandarkar, V. Mowji, J. D. Framji, &c., &c., besides a large gathering of European and Parsee ladies.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Corporation proceeded to consider the budget estimates of income and expenditure for 190 05.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. hakersey moved that the general tax be levied at 9 per cent. inclusive of three-eight per cent. for the fire brigade, and that the estimate of income in respect of that tax be taken at Rs. 23,35,000.

Mr Wacha opposed over reduction being made in the general tax, remarking that it was not advisable to do so until their normal income balanced the normal expenditure.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola spoke in favour of the reduction proposed by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas. He said the Corporation had no right to take from the ratepayers more than what was required to balance their expenditure, but having done so under certain circumstances, it was but right that they should refund it to those from whom they had taken it in the shape of a reduction in the general tax.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved an amendment to the effect that the general tax be fixed at ten per cent. inclusive of three-eight per cent. for fire brigade. He said if any relief was necessary, it should be given by reducing or abolishing the town duties.

Dr. Master seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia was of opinion that a reduction of taxation would increase the credit of the Corporation and would enable it to raise loans at a very low rate. He said it was a fallacy to think that the reduction in the general taxation would benefit house-owners, because side by side they would have to pay something more in the shape of enhanced assessment.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta observed that the discussion had shown that house property was really under-assessed and that the Municipal Commissioner was quite right in raising it to its present level. One member said that the best place to keep the surplus was the Municipal coffers, but he thought it should be allowed to remain in the pockets of the ratepayers. It was also stated that the town duty should be either reduced or altogether abolished. He, however considered that a small reduction in one direction and a small reduction in another direction would never benefit immediately the party to which it was intended to benefit. Such a reduction would benefit the seller, and not the poor consumer.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost. The original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then passed the income in respect of wheel-tax and tolls at Rs. 4 9,000 and town duty at Rs. 11 50,000.

The Corporation then adjourned

IT appears, says the "Sind Gazette," that Brahuis are in the habit of coming to Karachi for the purpose of obtaining girls by purchase or otherwise and take them to their native country. We recently noticed the case of two Kutchi women who were being thus taken away, but gave the men the slip, and being placed before a Magistrate were discharged. We now learn that three Brahuis, who stated that they were residents of Khairpur Nathushah, but were going in the direction of Rohri, purchased three girls here on Sunday, the 15th instant, for Rs 70, 80 and 100 each and took them away by the same evening's mail train. A correspondent who happened to be a passenger by the train informs us that he noticed that on arrival at Jungshahi one of the girls was taken out of the train by her relatives to which the Brahui objected and attempted to take the girl from them, but they resisted and the matter was eventually reported to the police who are no doubt enquiring into it. We would draw the attention of the authorities to the case, as this kind of traffic should not be permitted, and there is no knowing what eventually becomes of these unfortunate girls.

THE COLABA TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, resumed the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Mrs. Chayi Nadler, a German Jewess, who was alleged to have been murdered by her son-in-law, Carl Rudolph Von der Linden, at her house at Colaba Causeway on the evening of the 15th instant. Superintendent Grennan led the evidence.

Henry George Pires, a clerk in the seed department of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, examined by Superintendent Grennan, said he lived on the ground floor of the house in which the tragedy occurred. About half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 15th instant he was standing on the pavement in front of the house when he heard two reports. On hearing the first report he thought it was the sound of a cracker. After an interval of one or two minutes he heard the second report. During this interval he heard two shouts apparently uttered one by a native woman and another by a European woman. The former shouted "Mem saheb ko mara." The witness went up to the first floor and on entering a room on the left saw the deceased on a chair near a table. She had been shot. He then saw a shadow in the adjoining room. The witness then ran back to the stairs by which he had come. On turning to do so he saw Mrs. Von der Linden in the room. She must have come in when the witness was there. He noticed blood on her chest. She had a dressing gown on. She was standing in the room facing the deceased. She did not say anything. The witness ran downstairs to the side of a gully, where he saw a crowd of people. He could not say whether the shadow was that of a man or woman. It was so dark that he could not make it out. He again ran upstairs and asked Mrs. Linden what had happened. She said she had been hurt on the left ear. She asked him not to mind her but to attend to her mother. She added that her husband had shot her and her mother. The witness then ran for a doctor but could not find one. Mr. Burrows went for the police and fetched Inspector Williams. A soldier brought a doctor. The witness, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Williams and the soldier then again went to the room where they saw the deceased and Mrs. Linden. There was a table cloth on the table as also a teapot and a bottle. There was a pool of blood on the table cloth.

Cross-examined by the accused, the witness said when he first entered the room he saw the deceased sitting on the chair with her face slightly turned to the back door. He only saw the deceased then.

Goonibai, an ayah in the employ of Mr and Mrs Sculler, who lived on the first floor of the house next to where the deceased lived, was the next witness. She said about half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 15th instant she was sitting on the threshold of her mistress' room when she heard a noise as if somebody had fallen. The noise was repeated a second time. Thinking that her saheb's children might have fallen, she took them up and drew them into the room. Just then Mrs. Von der Linden came out of her room, opened her saheb's room, rushed into it and asked the witness to give her water. The witness declined to do so as Mrs. Linden had blood on her neck and clothes. The witness on seeing her got confused and the children were frightened. Mrs Linden concealed herself behind the children's bed. The children began to cry. A saheb then came in. He had one of his hands behind him and began to ask the witness whether "a mem saheb" had been there. He was a small sized man. She could not point him out from among those who were sitting in the Court. The witness did not see what the saheb had. On his going away Mrs. Linden came out of her place of concealment and left the room. The witness was in the habit of using the back stairs when she returned home with the children from their evening walks. On the evening in question while she was going upstairs by this staircase a saheb came behind her from the gully. She could not understand where he was going. The witness stepped aside to let him pass. She did not see what he had in his hands. She could not say whether he was the same saheb who had come to her master's room subsequently and asked whether a "mem saheb" was there. It was dark and so she could not make it out.

Questioned by Linden, the witness said she could not say that she had seen him near the front staircase or that she saw him in the room.

Mr. Arthur Powell, surgeon to the Coroner, in his evidence described the gunshot wound he had found at the back of the deceased's head. The witness was of opinion that death was due to that wound. He did not think the wound could have been self-inflicted. There was no singeing of the hair or any powder marks on the skin. The witness produced the bullet which he had extracted from the upper part of the gullet. It had been in his possession ever since. The firearm which fired the bullet must have been fired at a distance of at least two feet from deceased's head. He thought the bullet was fired from slightly above and behind deceased's head. The spreading of the bullet would be caused by striking any bone as the skull or the spinal column. He thought a bullet fired from a revolver like the one produced could have caused the injury he had described.

Mirgabai, an ayah in the employ of Mr. Goldman, living on the first floor in the same house, deposed that she had known the deceased and her daughter for a month. When the shots were fired she was in the kitchen. She immediately ran into the bedroom next to the cook-room. The bed-room was used by the deceased and her daughter. She saw smoke coming out of the dining-room. She saw a saheb come from the dining-room into the room next to the kitchen. Witness was sure that this (pointing to Linden) must be the same man. His hat was lying on the floor in the room next the dining-room. It was a man's straw hat. He came hurriedly past witness and pushed her so that she fell down. She thought he must have gone down the back-stairs. Witness asked him why he had come there. The shots were fired in quick succession. After the "saheb" passed her, she went into the dining room. The deceased was sitting in a chair. She was gasping and her face was covered with blood. Witness and Mrs. Linden gave water to the deceased. The daughter was crying and only said "Bring some water." Witness asked her what had happened. She said: "Some one had fired. Mem saheb is dead." Witness noticed nothing in the hand of the man. Witness never saw the accused before.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said she looked into the face of the saheb when she asked him why he had been there.

Douglas Davis Apprentice Engineer at the Government Dockyard, residing at Colaba Causeway, said that he remembered Sunday, the 15th instant, when at about 5-30 p.m. he was passing an Irani's shop at Colaba Causeway. Linden (the accused) called out to witness from the Irani's shop. Linden was then with one Mr. Roche. Linden asked witness where he was going. Witness replied he was going to Apollo Bunder. Linden and Roche then accompanied witness. When they reached the Apollo Hotel Roche left them. Linden and witness walked towards the Bunder and proceeded to the Saluting Battery. They walked along the Bunder and while near Watson's Annexe witness left telling Linden that he was going to Church. While on their way to the Saluting Battery Linden told witness that he had made a good bargain in buying a revolver for Rs. 3 from a man who was hard up for a drink. He took the revolver from his right hand trousers pocket and showed it to witness. It was like the revolver produced. He said he had bought it that day. Linden had on a Panama hat like the one produced. Witness left Linden at 5-55 p.m. He was dressed in a black suit. He was sober.

John Caetan de Souza, assistant to Hollis and Company, said the accused came to his employers' shop at five o'clock on the evening of the 14th instant and purchased a five-chambered revolver for Rs. 25 and also seventy-two cartridges for one rupee. The accused signed a certificate and put his name as "C. Anderson."

Further inquiry was then adjourned till Thursday.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Health returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	9	7	12
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	11	12	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	8	9	35
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi ...	3	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	15	15	49
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	3	3	15
G Mahim and Worli ...	2	1	11
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	19
Total ...	51	51	187
Total plague deaths to date ...	278,781	230,956	
Same date last year ...	35	28	105

SMALL POX

Attacks	Deaths.
25	16

DACOITY BY BOMBAY PATHANS.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an appeal in a case against Sayad Yusuf walad Sayad Yeshak and Sayad Akram walad Sayad Adansha, who were convicted by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, in October last, of dacoity and were each sentenced to eight years' transportation.

The two appellants, accused No. 1 and No. 5, and three other Pathans were charged with an attempt to cause grievous hurt at the time of committing dacoity, the offence being committed at Dhasai, Taluka Murbad, on the 7th August last. It would appear that about 7-30 p.m. on that day about thirteen Pathans went to the house of Mahadu, broke open an iron safe and several wall recesses, and carried away cash and jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,000. At the time of committing this theft some of the offenders beat Mahadu and his sons Babaji and Bapu with sticks in order to create terror and to compel them to show up property. All the accused stated that they were Pathans, that they had separately gone into Murbad Taluka for trading purposes, and that they were arrested separately at different places. All of them except accused No 1 said that they had gone into Murbad from Bombay, whereas accused No. 1 said he had gone from Poona. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 lived at Bombay in Kavitt Gully for about two months in the same chawl, and one day both disappeared at the same time. Accused No. 2 used to sell boots in the streets of Bombay as a hawker and had no shop. Accused No. 1 was said to be a day labourer. Accused No. 3 had no lodging in Bombay, but used to sleep in a mosque, and earn five or six annas daily by putting iron "nal" to customers' shoes and boots in streets and sometimes hawking fruits in streets. It would seem from the evidence that he left Bombay a day or two before the dacoity and was within an easy distance from Dhasai on the day of the dacoity. Accused No. 4 said that he was in Bombay for about two months, and then he took service with a Kandahari, and both went by rail to some station, and thence went from village to village selling cloth, but that at a certain river he was left by the Kandahari suddenly, and he went alone, and without money and clothes, to a village where he was arrested. Accused No. 5 said he went with one Ahmed Gool from Bombay to Murbad to buy sheep; on the way they quarrelled, and Ahmed Gool parted company. Accused then went to a village where he said he was arrested. It appeared that on the 19th July last nine Pathans were taken before Mr. Sittaram Damoder, first class Magistrate at Thana, for taking security for good behaviour. All of them furnished the required security. But at the suggestion of the police, Mr. Sittaram himself photographed the nine men in a group. By means of that photo and by oral evidence the accused were identified. The suspicions of a Mamlatdar and the Range Forest Officer were aroused on account of these Pathans going in a body towards the ghat by a cross path and the unsatisfactory answers they gave. The Mamlatdar had heard about the dacoity a short time before, and he therefore took prompt measures to follow the Pathans and keep watch over their movements. A party of villagers and some policemen was organised, and amongst them were three Thakurs with guns. When the party met the 13 Pathans, the latter began to pelt the party with stones and fired a gun or revolver twice. A fight took place and some of the party were seriously hurt, and one Pathan died. The party of Pathans then broke up and the men escaped in different directions. The five accused were subsequently arrested. The jury convicted them of committing dacoity, and they were sentenced each to eight years' transportation.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeals.

ALLEGED NOTE FORGERY IN BOMBAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Stanford charged Rajbahadur Amarjit, a Hindu, with having in his possession ten counterfeit currency notes and materials for forging currency notes. One Shivaji Mohansee, a dealer in grain, was charged with having in his possession materials for forging or counterfeiting currency notes. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while the accused were undefended. Inspector Power in his evidence stated that in consequence of a certain information received he arrested the first accused at Mombadevi on the 31st December last. The accused sold a forged currency note for Rs. 10 to a witness whom Mr. Power had sent with marked rupees to buy it. The accused made a statement and took the police to a grain shop owned by the second accused at Curry Road. The police searched the shop but found nothing in it. A servant of the second accused then made a statement and took the police to the room of a woman named Savitri. The latter pointed out to the police a gunny bag which was lying on the verandah at the back of her room and the shop of the second accused. The gunny bag was found to contain a copying press. The second accused was then arrested. The servant on being further questioned produced two tins, one containing black paint and the other green from another room in the same locality. On the 3rd instant the first accused made a further statement, in consequence of which the police took both the accused to a chawl at Elphinstone Road. Here on the first floor the police found a corner room locked. The room was opened in the presence of a panch with the key which was found on the person of the first accused. On the room being searched ten currency notes for Rs. 10 each, which were all counterfeit, a piece of slate, eight types, pens and pencils, one clasp knife, sand paper, a match-box containing printing ink, a label, a piece of marble, a magnifying glass, some wire, pieces of tracing paper, etc., etc., were found. On one of the tracing paper was found the tracing of a portion of a five-rupee currency note.

After recording the evidence of a number of other witnesses, the Magistrate Committed the first accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. The second accused was discharged as his Worship thought there was not sufficient evidence to prove a "prima facie" case against him.

ACCIDENT ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. R. M. Patell, Acting Chief Judge, the suit was heard in which Mr. Arthur E. Sherring, of the Bombay Municipality, sought to recover Rs. 752 as damages from Mr. S. Judah. Mr. Cowasji B. Sethna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. F. Billimoria, pleader, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that on the 4th September last he was coming on a bicycle from Chowpatty to the Queen's Road. He passed the level-crossing when the defendant's rubber-tyred victoria came from the opposite direction. It was being driven on the wrong side. The horse ran into plaintiff, who was thrown off his bicycle. The wheels of the carriage passed over the bicycle causing extensive damage. Plaintiff himself was severely injured all about his body and had to put himself under medical treatment. A lady was sitting in the carriage. She came out, expressed her regret for what had happened, and after examining the bicycle offered to pay for it. Plaintiff claimed that he should be provided with a new machine of the same make as the damaged one, which had cost him £16 10s, and also that he should be compensated for the bodily injuries he had received.

Defendant denied that he was responsible for the accident to the plaintiff's bicycle, and said that such accident was due to the negligence or rash conduct of the plaintiff, and that his coachman was not guilty of any negligence at all. Without prejudice to this contention, defendant said that the damages claimed by plaintiff were excessive, and denied that plaintiff had suffered damages to the extent mentioned by him. Defendant further repudiated any liability for it.

Evidence was recorded during the day.

AT Trevandrum on the 18th instant, a new Roman Catholic School was opened. The opening ceremony was performed by the Dewan of Travancore. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., who made an interesting speech in which he acknowledged the great service which the Christian Missions, and particularly the Catholic Mission, have rendered to South India, and to Travancore, in particular, in uplifting the submerged classes and improving their condition.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE.

TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Travancore Government have sanctioned the deputation of two young men to America for instruction in the methods of manual training as adopted in the schools of the United States and other advanced countries. The following are extracts from the Government Proceedings just published on the subject:—

"It is observed that, while the primary stage more or less completely meets the needs of those who merely require the rudiments of education, the pre-Collegiate stage, including Middle and High Schools, being designed for those who wish to enter the University and being thus of an almost exclusively literary character, affords no facilities and is in fact unsuited to the increasing number who wish to take up pursuits—commercial, industrial or practical—which are more closely connected with the ordinary concerns of life. It is also observed that, under the present system, the memory is cultivated at the expense of the understanding that very little is done to stimulate and strengthen powers of observation and that neither dexterity of hand nor appreciation of magnitude and form receives that attention which it deserves whether regarded as an educational method or an educational aim. Further, the Government of His Highness see signs on all sides of an awakening to the necessity for improvement in the existing educational methods particularly in their application to practical end, and feel that it is their duty to make provision for meeting the needs of the people in this direction.

The absence of facilities for training in the first, and the new employment of an admittedly powerful educational method in the second of these cases, are defects which Government are desirous of seeing remedied; first, by the introduction into a certain number of schools of these methods of manual training which have met with success in America, Europe and Japan; second, by the establishment of schools in the curricula of which these methods, with suitable adaptation to local conditions, will form an important feature along with branches of instruction designed to meet the deficiencies already indicated.

The system which it is thus intended to introduce will have its due effect in the cultivation of these aptitudes and faculties which, at present, receive no attention and, if it were carried no farther, would have a high value as an educational method. But Government have also in view its utility as the basis for a further scheme of technical instruction which it is intended to introduce later.

The graduates selected for deputation will have "to undergo courses of instruction in the methods of manual training and in the organisation and management of schools which employ such methods. They may also have to visit the chief manual training and technical schools in America, Europe and Japan. On their return, they will be employed in organising schools on the lines already indicated and in training teachers for such schools."

The terms upon which the two scholarships will be awarded are published in the "Travancore Gazette." The scholarships are of the value of £200 per annum with the addition of all travelling expenses. On their return the holders of the scholarships will be employed in the organization of manual training schools in Travancore and in training teachers for such schools.

A CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court yesterday, disposed of a suit filed by Vithaldas Damoderdas against Navivahoo, widow of Nursey Visram, for specific performance of a contract to purchase the plaintiff's properties situated at De Lisle Road. Mr. Davar and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. K. J. Billimoria, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated in his plaint that the defendant had agreed to purchase his property situated at De Lisle Road for a sum of Rs. 24,000, and had paid Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. The defendant had the title deeds examined and had the property surveyed. She, however, afterwards changed her mind and refused to carry out the contract. Plaintiff therefore prayed for a specific performance of the contract, or in the alternative for a decree for Rs. 4,000 by way of damages. The defendant, in her written statement, alleged that the plaintiff had induced her to enter into the contract by fraud and by suppression of facts, and that she was therefore not bound to carry out the contract, and claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000 paid as earnest money.

On the suit coming on for hearing, the parties came to an amicable settlement, and by consent his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 which were already in his hands, and costs, the defendant's solicitors undertaking to pay the costs when taxed.

PLAGUE AT NANDOD.

IT was in 1902 that plague first broke out at Nandod, the capital of Rajpipla State. Till then, writes a correspondent, the town had baffled all the attempts of the fell disease to harass its people. And now after an interval of nearly two years, when the people were beginning to congratulate themselves upon their escape, it has once more appeared amongst them. Towards the close of November last dead rats were found in some parts of the town. Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Edulji Kothavala, the Diwan of the State, lost no time in taking all possible precautions. As soon as cases began to occur, means were taken to arrest the spread of the disease by inducing the people to leave their houses. The people, who seem to have profited by the bitter experince of 1902, readily obeyed, and thus during the present visitation the mortality has been comparatively small. Now rats are dying in other parts. All trade is disorganized, the schools are all closed, and the town presents the appearance of a deserted city. His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasingji, the ruler of the State, has been staying at Bhalod. He recently visited Pauetha, Rajpura and Pratrapnagar, and contemplates visiting other places, with a view to seeing the actual state of his subjects.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(*Gazette of India*, January 21st.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W S Meyer C I E of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Finance Dept with effect from the afternoon of the 10th Jan.

The services of Mr R E Arbuthnot of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance Dept with effect from the date of his return to India from leave.

The services of Capt L Gilbert M B I M S are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act 1861 24 and 25 Vict cap 104 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Holmwood I C S to officiate temporarily as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The services of Mr R G Watling Assist Supt of Police Bengal are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Comr of Assam.

The Rev Joseph Shannon has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal Lahore ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Rev W L Pritchatt Shaw a junior chaplain on the Bengal Lucknow ecclesiastical establishment to be a senior chaplain with effect from the 9th Jan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council 1902 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to apply the Registration of Literary Scientific and Charitable Societies Act 1860 XXI of 1860 so far as it is applicable to Berar with effect from the 13th Jan. Provided that all references to Govt shall be construed as referring to the Chief Comr Central Provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr R R Dickinson Extra Assist Supt 2nd grade Survey of India is appointed to be Extra Assist Supt 1st grade with effect from the 6th Jan.

Mr M H Sowerby M R C V S has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Dept with effect from the 19th Dec and is posted for training to the Punjab.

Mr J Patterson Prof of Physical Science, Muir Central College Allahabad is appointed to be Deputy Meteorologist to the Govt of India with effect from the forenoon of the 6th Jan.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W C Carson is placed on special duty with effect from the 30th of Dec.

Mr T P Srinivasa Sastri Assist Account Genl Bombay is granted privilege leave for 20 days with effect from the 6th of Jan.

Mr W S Meyer C I E Indian Civil Service is appointed substantively as Secretary to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept with effect from the 11th of Jan.

Mr W B Rostan officiating Chief Supt in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl is appointed to be a substantive Chief Supt in that office with effect from the 1st of Jan.

Babu Ram Das Sarkar a Supt in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl is appointed to officiate as Chief Supt in that office with effect from the 3rd of Jan or until further orders.

The services of Rai Nritya Gopal Basu Bahadur an officer in the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the 10th of Dec 1904.

ON Jan. 3, the "Times" published a letter written by Count Leo Tolstoy to the Czar about three years ago, when he believed that he was dying, but only now made public. It is an impassioned indictment of the principles of autocracy and orthodoxy, and advocates, as first measures for redressing the evils from which the Russian people are now suffering, the abolition of private property in land and the granting of absolute freedom to the people to make known their desires.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE final general memorandum on the Sesamum (til or jinjili) crop of 1904-05 is as under:— The earlier forecasts show the season to have been generally unfavourable and the latest reports indicate deterioration rather than improvement. In the Central Provinces the contraction of the area is slight, and in Hyderabad it has increased by nearly one-third; but elsewhere the reduction varies from a quarter to a third of last year's area. Deficiency of rain, caused by the late arrival of the monsoon, and later excessive rain followed by drought have been highly prejudicial to the yield which, so far as reported is less than half the yield of last season. That season gave a record yield in Bombay which was nearly four times greater than the provincial estimate for this season. The very low rate of 40 per cent of the normal (nearly 60 per cent less than last year) is estimated for the United Provinces, and the Hyderabad estimate is only 45 per cent compared with 65 per cent last year. The reports from Madras which indicate a reduction of 24 per cent from last year's area are incomplete for there are extensive sowings after December, and the crop is reported to be in fair condition. No reports have as yet been received from Bengal, in which province 423,000 acres were under sesamum in 1903-4.

The provincial reports are summarised below: In Bombay the latest reports show the total area under sesamum in the Presidency inclusive of Sind to be 854,000 acres which is 31 per cent in defect of last year's area and about 1 per cent short of the decennial average. Owing to deficiency of rain in the Presidency proper and low inundation in Sind, the area is almost everywhere below last year, and, except in Gujarat, under the average. The early crop suffered through the prolonged break after sowing, but a portion was saved by the late September rains which also induced sowings of the late crop. This started well but suffered equally with the early crop owing to the absence of subsequent rains. The total outturn of 57,000 tons, of which 73 per cent. belongs to Gujarat and 10 per cent. to Sind, is about one-fourth of last year's yield and five-eighths of the average.

In Madras the total area sown with "jinjili" in the raiyatwari villages up to the end of December 1904 is 450,500 acres, which is less than the area in the corresponding period of the preceding year by 24 per cent, and than the five and ten years' averages by 11 and 9 per cent respectively. The decrease occurs in all the districts except Vizagapatam, and is due to want of timely and sufficient rainfall. The crop is generally in fair condition and is estimated to give 70 per cent. of a normal yield.

In the Central Provinces and Berar the season has been unfavourable to "til." The sowing of the early variety was delayed in some districts owing to the lateness of the monsoon. Subsequently heavy and continuous rain and then a long break checked the growth of the plants and interfered with late sowing. In the second forecast the area in the Central Provinces was estimated at 955,700 acres but owing to the destruction of part of the late sowings by heavy rain the present estimates give an area of 940,400 acres which is 2 per cent short of last year's area though 31 per cent above the decennial average. The estimate for Berar is 111,700 acres which is 8 and 2 per cent short of last year's area and the decennial average respectively. Since the second forecast the character of the crop has been detrimentally affected by the droughty conditions that have prevailed and the damage caused by locusts, so the estimated outturn has been reduced from 95 per cent to 78 per cent of the normal in the Central Provinces, and from 76 per cent to 58 per cent in Berar.

In the United Provinces, the total area under "til" sown unmixed amounts this year to 268,600 acres compared with 347,600 acres returned last year. In Bundelkhand which includes more than three-fourths of the total area of "til" in the province, the crop suffered from excess of rain in the beginning and from drought at the end of the season. The yield in this tract has therefore been very poor—about 35 per cent. of the normal—and the seed is reported to be thin. For the province taken as a whole the crop is estimated at 40 per cent of the normal on an area which is 23 per cent below that of the last year. The total outturn of "til" sown unmixed is this year estimated at about 13,900 tons compared with 34,400 tons last year, showing a decrease of 20,500 tons or 60 per cent. The area and outturn of "til" sown in combination with other crops mostly for home consumption, may be conjecturally put down at 600,000 acres and 35,000 tons respectively.

In the Panjab the area placed under "til" was 158,900 acres as compared with 244,400 acres last year. The causes of this contraction are the late arrival of the monsoon in most districts and its failure in the central Panjab, where "til" is most largely grown as an unirrigated crop. In all but three districts the outturn was unsatisfactory, the total being estimated at 15,900 tons against 25,900 tons last year.

In Hyderabad the estimated area under sesamum is 790,000 acres (khalsa 717,700 and non-diwani 72,300 acres), which is 31 per cent greater than the area of the preceding year, namely, 601,600 acres (khalsa 480,600 and "non-diwani" 121,000 acres). The decrease in the non-diwani area is due to complete returns not having been received from the "jagirs." The crop suffered from insufficient rain during the early part of the monsoon, and the outturn is estimated at 45 per cent of a normal crop, the estimate for last year being 65 per cent.

TROUBLES OF A BOY DETECTIVE.

A Chicago detective was arrested the other day for failure to attend school. It should be explained that he is thirteen years of age, his name is Stanley Kuirzsinski, and he absented himself from school in order to earn a salary of 14s. 6d. a week as a spy or decoy for the local branch of the Anti-Cigarette League, his duties being to discover tobacconists who break the law forbidding the sale of cigarettes to children. The Chicago "Record Herald" reports the police court proceedings as follows:—

So you are a detective, eh? queried the court, eyeing the boy in a manner that evidently was mistaken for admiration.

Yes, sir, a d-e-t-e-c-t-i-v-e, answered the reassured Stanley, his chest swelling not unlike the manner of a pouter pigeon.

And what did you detect? pursued Justice Hurley.

Bad men who sold cigarettes and tobacco to little boys, responded Stanley.

When did you do your detecting?

Oh I worked all day. Didn't have any regular hours—just detected when I got a good chance.

Did you ever detect yourself going to school?

A great white light began to creep into young Stanley's mind and he blurted:

Why of course—that is,—I uster go to school.

But not since you have been detecting, I take it suggested the court.

The boy was forced to reply "No."

"The law has been violated, and somebody must be punished," said Justice Hurley, gravely.

Let it be Paw, pleaded the youthful disciple of Sherlock Holmes, he's bigger'n me. An', besides—besides——

Besides what?

This detecting business ain't what it's cracked up to be. Miss Gaston still owes me dollars 30·50 for my last week's work.

I will fine you dollars 20 and costs, the magistrate said to the father, for I am satisfied that this detective business was entered into with your approval. If you do not feel that you've had your money's worth spank the boy.

Miss Lucy Page Gaston, superintendent of the Anti-Cigarette League, was not present in court when the case of her youthful detective was called. She had previously explained that she had no knowledge that the law was being violated in hiring young Kuirzsinski.

FROM £2,000 TO £5,000.

TREASURY'S INCREASED OFFER TO MR. BECK

THE Treasury, have decided to grant the sum of £5,000 to Mr. Adolf Beck by way of compensation for his wrongful conviction and imprisonment. On Tuesday, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, Mr Beck's solicitors, received a letter from the Earl of Desart, Solicitor to the Treasury and Director of Public Prosecutions, enclosing order on the Paymaster-General for the payment of £5,000 to Mr. Adolf Beck.

The first offer, which was refused, was £2,000. Sir George Lewis informed a "Daily Mail" representative that only in one other instance has so large a sum as £5,000 been paid by way of compensation by the Treasury for wrongful imprisonment.

Mr. Adolf Beck, while accepting the £5,000 grant from the Treasury, thinks the sum is not in proportion with the suffering he has undergone. He states that while in prison he incurred heavy loss, and estimates his losses as follows:—Norwegian Copper property, £25,000; Australian mining shares, £1,600; African mines and Canadian Rails, £12,000; locknut patent, £2,500—total, £41,100.

"I hope, when the matter comes before Parliament, which it must do something further will be done to recoup me for my very heavy business losses."

THE politest man in the world lives in Long Island. Knowing his wife disliked travelling alone he was considerate enough to escort her all the way to Sioux Falls, in South Dakota, in order that she might get a divorce. He was no doubt afraid that, if she went alone, she would change her mind.

SIR W. HARCOURT AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

THE INTRIGUES IN HIS PARTY AGAINST HIM.

A WRITER signing himself "John Herlihy" contributes an interesting appreciation of Sir William Harcourt to the "Westminster Review." Speaking of the great disappointment of Sir William's life—his being passed over for Lord Rosebery when Mr. Gladstone resigned the Premiership in 1894, Mr. Herlihy says:—

"The great majority of the Liberal party was dumbfounded with surprise. The more Radical section, which had intended to take steps to elicit the genuine opinions of the party as to who its future leader should be, found the ground cut from beneath their feet. They were already face to face with an accomplished fact. Lord Rosebery's adherents diligently circulated the legend that it was on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation the Queen had asked him to accept the Premiership, and quoted in support of this audacious fabrication a vague, complimentary reference of Mr. Gladstone many years previously to his host during the first Midlothian campaign, as the 'coming man' of the Liberal party. The intrigue proved successful. Sir William Harcourt saw the great prize snatched from him when it was almost within his grasp.

The true explanation why his colleagues in the Cabinet acquiesced in the treatment Sir William received is probably to be found, Mr. Herlihy thinks, in the fact that he, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, had occasionally trodden somewhat roughly on the corns of some of his fellow Ministers. He had very strong opinions as to the necessity of practising the most rigid economy with the public purse.

While the Unionists, after the elections of 1895, were consolidated in power, the benches behind Sir W. Harcourt were seething with mutiny. The relations between Lord Rosebery and Sir William had become so strained that the ex-Prime Minister sent an intimation to him through some of their former colleagues that he would hold no communication with him on political business, and some of Lord Rosebery's Prætorian Guard in the House of Commons were determined that the position of the leader of their party in the Lower Chamber should not be a very easy one. Lord Rosebery soon retired from the leadership. The small but influential section who adhered to the fortunes of Lord Rosebery bent all their efforts to make Sir William Harcourt's position impossible. They were only too successful. Stung by the knowledge of the intrigues that were being carried on, disgusted at the failure of the party as a whole to give him the whole-hearted support which would have enabled him to deal with the mutineers, and, perhaps, feeling that on the Imperial questions that were then coming to the front he was not in harmony with the dominant sentiment of the party, in a manly and dignified letter to Mr. John Morley he announced his intention of laying down the office he held.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23RD JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Seasonable. Cotton picking nearly completed. Wheat doing well.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Wheat and rapeseed require fine weather.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Rapeseed doing badly.

Cawnpore.—Continues cloudy. Wheat requires fine weather.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, fair; strong cold. Cotton second picking begun. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton healthy, and picking commenced. Food-grains doing well.

Bhavangar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Linseed, wheat and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Dewfall insufficient. Harvest partially damaged.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dewfall insufficient. More rain wanted generally. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 23RD JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly or very rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Surat and Malegaon and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is from ·1 to ·18 of an inch in excess of normal in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana and at Neemuch and Lahore.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong in Cutch and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the day temperature show a defect of from 5° to 19° in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Agra, Neemuch, Surat and Karwar and those of the night temperature an excess of 5° to 8° at Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Nagpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore and Allahabad and a defect of 5° to 19° in Sind, the Punjab, Central India, Gujrat, Rajputana and at Agra, Jhansi, Surat and Bombay. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah and the lowest 25° at Jacobabad.

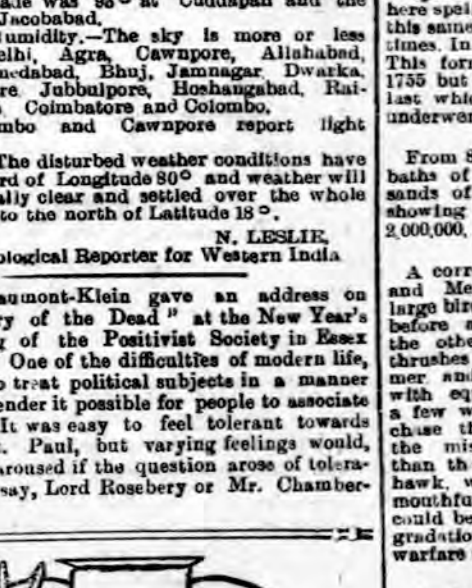
Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Rajkot, Indore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Colombo.

Rain.—Colombo and Cawnpore report light showers.

Weather.—The disturbed weather conditions have passed eastward of Longitude 80° and weather will become gradually clear and settled over the whole country lying to the north of Latitude 18°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DR. de Beaumont-Klein gave an address on "The Memory of the Dead" at the New Year's Eve gathering of the Positivist Society in Essex Hall, Strand. One of the difficulties of modern life, he said, was to treat political subjects in a manner that would render it possible for people to associate more freely. It was easy to feel tolerant towards Moses or St. Paul, but varying feelings would, doubtless, be aroused if the question arose of toleration towards, say, Lord Rosebery or Mr. Chamberlain.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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The favourite overcoat of His Majesty the King this winter, according to the "Tailor and Cutter," is a D. B. sac Chesterfield, made of dark grey soft vicuna overcoating. The length extends well over the knees, and the lapel turns moderately low, giving full view to the collar and tie worn underneath.

The "Herald," of Rutland, Vermont, U. S. A., has just celebrated its 110th birthday.

Why does a dog turn round several times before sitting down? This question has evoked quite a correspondence in one of our American contemporaries. One writer urges that the habit is the result of the dog's ancestry, when he dare not lie down on the plains with safety on account of the prickly undergrowth. Consequently he trod down the growths by walking round, and his children have kept up the idea to this day. Another says that it is because the dog seeks to make a circular position—the easiest position for his body when curled up.

I have often been struck (says a writer in the "Sheffield Independent") by the extraordinarily-developed provincialism of the Londoner, and without naming names the idea has returned to me this Christmas with redoubled force. The Londoner almost instinctively regards the people of the shires as provincial. As a matter of fact, in a majority of cases where the Londoner has not first been a countryman, or known country life, it is he who, in a double degree, is provincial. The intelligent and educated man from the provinces knows the country and knows London also. Your Londoner, of the social cliques, only knows London, and often but an artificial life there. Listening to the chatter of London-grown talk in the country, one feels how immeasurably less the life of the town is than the life of the country mixed with a knowledge of town. On the whole I would far prefer the society of the simplest rustic who only knows the country, but knows it well, to the weary neuroticism of the towny person, who spins round and round in a little London circle.

A newspaper produced by one man is indeed a curiosity, yet this has been the achievement of Lars Moller, an Eskimo, for many years. It is over forty years ago since he journeyed from Greenland to Copenhagen, to investigate civilisation; and when he returned to his icy native land he set up a newspaper. For this he had to gather the news, set it in type, print the paper, and distribute it. In this laborious task he has lately been assisted by his son, and the journal is as flourishing as ever.

Spaniels are full of resource, and their exploits in retrieving wounded birds are wonderful. A small brown and white spaniel (says "the County Gentleman") broke its fore leg, which was set in stiff bandages hardened with some preparation. It could only go on three legs, but hopped out after its master with the other dogs when these were taken for a walk. There had been a pheasant shoot, and the little spaniel could not resist slipping off to smell down the side of a small belt. It discovered a winged cock pheasant, dashed after it on three legs, and caught and retrieved it, hopping into the road with the big bird in its mouth!

A vegetarian writer in the "Humane Review" is puzzled as to how man came to adopt what he calls "unnatural food"—i.e., meat—but suggests that he may have felt himself forced to it during the Glacial Period, and the disappearance beneath snow and ice of other sources of food-supply. "It is unnatural" adds the writer, "to bury the dead in our stomachs. A vegetarian friend of mine received a present of a brace of grouse one August from an ill-informed acquaintance. In his letter of thanks he advised the donor that he had interred them decorously in his back-yard, and this course seems to be the more natural."

Great destruction has been caused in the carp ponds of Silesia by the sudden and severe cold of last month. Notwithstanding the multiplication of railways able to bring sea-fish into Germany the people as a body prefer fresh-water fish still, and the ancient carpbreeding industry still flourishes. In winter the carp are somewhat torpid, but very fat for eating. Unfortunately, where the water is low in the ponds the fish are often frozen into the ice. This year in Silesia some of the shallow tanks froze solid, and all the carp were killed.—"The Country Gentleman."

An improved and very sensitive fire alarm has been brought out by a Danish inventor. It only acts when a sudden wave of heat is generated. A U-tube four inches high is filled with mercury, the upper parts containing sulphuric ether, and both ends being closed. One side of the tube is covered with a non-conducting material. An even and gradual rise of temperature warms the entire apparatus, but a sudden heat as in fire vaporises the ether under the unprotected glass, forcing down the mercury and ringing an electric bell by the closing of a local contact.

"The Autocar" calculates that, by the introduction of motor "buses" the total number of horse-drawn omnibuses, amounting to about 2,500, now perambulating the London streets would be reduced to 1,250 quieter, cleaner faster, and infinitely more convenient and comfortable vehicles.

A New York paper tells a story of a visit which the novelist Alfred Henry Lewis paid Judge Alton B. Parker at his home in Esopus last summer. Why, Mr. Lewis said Judge Parker, I am glad to see you. I have read your latest book. Indeed, I have a copy of it on my library table now. That's curious, said Lewis. Why curious? asked Judge Parker. Because, Lewis replied, you didn't know I was coming.

A writer in "Harper's Magazine" points out a remarkable inconsistency of Dr. Johnson in the matter of spelling. In his dictionary "author" was given as here spelled. But in the preface to the dictionary this same word was employed by him just fifteen times. In every instance it was spelled "authour." This form is found not only in the first edition in 1755 but also in the fourth edition of 1773; the last which appeared in his lifetime, and which underwent some slight revision at his hands.

From 800,000 to 1,000,000 persons go to the public baths of Tokio daily, and there are tens of thousands of private baths besides. That is a good showing for a city with a population of less than 2,000,000.

A correspondent of the "Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury" draws attention to the fact that large birds are often seen flying in apparent terror before angry small ones. Within a few minutes the other morning he noticed separate missel-thrushes hotly pursued by chaffinch, yellow-hammer and sparrow respectively, and a rook pursued with equal vigour by a missel-thrush; while a few weeks before a tiny willow wren used to chase the sparrows and chaffinches which chase the missel thrush that chases the rook. More than this, the rook will gaily hunt the sparrow-hawk, which would eat the willow-wren at a mouthful almost. So that we have a circle, which could be indefinitely expanded with intermediate gradations, showing how little logic there is in the warfare of wild birds.

If there is one thing in our civilisation more odious than butchery (says the "Humane Review"), it is our footwear. It is an additional crime of flesh-eating that it condemns us to the use of its by-products to cripple, deform, befoul and enfeeble our feet. What would our hands be like if we carried them about in leather boxes! The foot would be as presentable as the hand, as healthy, sunburned and almost as pliable. It needs the purifying access of the air and the stimulating effects of the outdoor cold and heat. Instead of allowing it this freedom, we shut it up in a stiff, foul unventilated prison, where its clammy pallor suggests vegetables that sprout in a dark cellar. We bind the toes together, and doom them to atrophy, until a foot is a thing to weep over. Happy the day when there will be no more leather for boots.

The number of English words absorbed into the French language during recent years without any employment of italic type or quotation marks, is considerable. In a rapid skimming of one number of a Paris daily paper (says the "Morning Post") we came across the words "interview," "meeting" "dockers" steeplechase "handicap" editorial "wagon" "clown" and "tramway."

Although not a true native of Britain, the common lilac has been in cultivation here at least 300 years. It is, the "Garden" says, a native of Eastern Europe, and although it appears to have been originally introduced from Persia about, or previous to, the year 1597, it was found to be a native of southern Hungary in the region of the Danube.

According to the "Lady's Home Magazine," Madame Sarah Bernhardt holds peculiar views with regard to diamonds. She asserts that the wearing of them destroys the best expression of the face, dims the fire of the eyes, and makes the teeth look like [illegible]. Her beautiful ermine gown, which cost £1,500, is trimmed with turquoises.

Morrhuol Creosote is a splendid and efficacious preparation in pulmonary troubles". (Unsolicited) J. . . BEAUMONT M. R. C. S. Eng. 8 April 1898.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

he work of rearming the field artillery is at last e undertaken, says the "Broad Arrow." In 1870, French weapon was inferior to the German, and as one of the dominant factors in the war. To the disadvantage in the matter of artillery on ide is far greater than the disadvantage of ce in the franco-Prussian War, and we learn- on the field of battle five years ago. Natural- enough the whole world knows it as well as o, and of course the knowledge is reflected in omacy. Where is the Council of Defence which to render the military humiliation of this coun- impossible in the future? That all this time uld have elapsed without rearmament, and that Government should have moved only under the ssure of public opinion is suggestive not of re- m, but of incurable indifference. It is not as ugh we had to find a type of gun suited to our rpose. The approved pattern although not all t can be desired, is admitted to be equal, if not perior, to the best on the Continent. But the tardy cognition by the Government of a national nger will not immediately remove it. For eigh- n months at least the Army will not be in a posi- n to take the field against a civilised enemy, ereas if the Government had acted when attention s first drawn to the position of affairs in the Broad Arrow" the guns might now be in possession the majority of the batteries. In view of the nglo-Japanese Alliance and the delicate diplomatic uation which may arise at any moment in the Far ast such negligence is little short of criminal. At esent we can rely only on the support of the Navy, e Army is a negligible quantity. This will not ouble Ministers, who proclaimed their political ankruptcy in 1899, when they stated that arma- ents could not keep pace with diplomacy, but it ill be a cause of grave anxiety to the British mpire."

Our new Cavalry Training has been subjected to areful analysis by that very excellent French magazine, the "Revue Militaire des Armees Etrang- res," published by the General Staff. The regu- ations are pronounced to contain everything that hould satisfy the cavalryman, but the best regula- ions are valuable only by the spirit in which they re applied, and the cavalry spirit seems to be de- reasing in the British cavalry, as Lord Roberts emarked at the close of the manœuvres in 1903. We take leave to question the justice of the apprecia- ion, though his lordship's well-remembered re- marks are quoted in support of it. The critic goes on to say that the astonishment expressed by Lord Roberts at the want of independence and initiative which he discovered in the cavalry was surprising because the former Commander-in-Chief of the British Army is partly responsible for this state of things. The hasty conclusions drawn from the South African War, in which his concern was with an arm so destitute of the spirit of the offensive that it might have been described as position mounted infantry, led him to repeat incessantly that henceforth the "arme blanche" must give place to the rifle, which becomes the principal weapon of the cavalryman. The critic adds that in view of such declarations it is not surprising that the British cavalry should have recourse to the rifle by preference, but we certainly do not think that this is generally the case. The conclusion deserves to be quoted:—"The English have forgotten that the true arm of the cavalryman is the horse, and that the rifles and sword are accessories which he should be able to use with equal skill, employing each in turn according to the circumstances. By a recurrence to this conception, which the new regulations are far from excluding, the British cavalry will acquire again the spirit of audacity and enterprise, without which the mounted arm can never rise above the level of mounted infantry." There is a germ of truth in all this, but we are convinced that our cavalry officers will make the best use of their arms and their restricted opportunities, an that they are not wanting either inaudacity or enterprise the South African War has proved "pace" our French critic.

The article which Lord Roberts has contributed to the "Nineteenth Century and After" upon the Army as he knew it when he received his commission more than half a century ago, will receive the attention its authority deserves. The veteran Field Marshal is not content merely to record. All he says has a constructive purpose, and it is very pleasing to observe that his ripe experience does not find him bound up with the traditions of the past, but fully abreast with the latest tendencies of the time. A wide gulf separates the Army of his early knowledge from that which exists to-day, but he has bridged it, and stands securely on the hither side. Elsewhere we give his principal conclusions. We welcome nothing so much as his frank and complete recognition of the truth we have so often proclaimed as the foundation-stone of the military edifice, that it is the bounden duty of the State to see that every able-bodied man in the country, no matter what may be his social state, shall receive some degree of military training in his youth, enough, at least, to give him habits of discipline, some notions of military drill, and the power of shooting straight.

Lord Roberts' profound knowledge of the military career is nowhere so manifest as in his remarks upon the changed state of the officer. Courage, endurance and individual bravery are as essential as at any previous time but they are not enough. To them must be added a high degree of initiative and readiness to accept responsibility involving a much more strenuous training. When the battle is joined, power will escape from the generals and will cast a heavy burden upon regimental squadron and company commanders. Ill will it fare says Lord Roberts with an army which depends upon mere sturdy courage when confronted with another whose officers and men have the knowledge, intelligence and independence which the modern battlefield demands. And if the responsibilities of the officer are greater, so are our national responsibilities—for as Lord Roberts says we have to defend India in new conditions altogether. It is a point we have often insisted upon, strongly enforced by such high authority for are we not now in the same position in regard to it as any Continental nation in regard to its neighbours? Higher qualities resulting from greater demands—these are the keynote of Lord Robert's argument.

We have reason to believe, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," that the disability under which officers of the Indian Army have been placed by the decision of the Army Council not to allow service in South Africa to count towards qualifying a lieutenant-colonel for promotion to the rank of full colonel, to which we drew attention last week, is receiving the attention such an anomaly deserves. The effect, as we said, is to penalise an officer for his war service and to supersede him by a comrade who can only count peace service. The whole subject of the qualification by service or appointment for promotion to the brevet rank and full rank of colonel in the Indian Army demands consideration, and has properly engaged the attention of the Army Council. The old conditions have been profoundly affected by recent events and changes with the result that anomalies have grown up which affect officers unfairly, and are the cause of actual injustice. There should be as little disparity as possible between the rules governing the promotion of officers in the British and Indian Services, and unless this be brought about hardship must result.

While all progressive naval officers are agreed that the recent changes in the constitution of the fleet make for efficiency, and that the weeding out of ineffective ships removes from its squadrons and fleets only the weakest elements and sources of possible disaster, we desire to see this policy carried out with the least possible sacrifice of the taxpayers painfully contributed funds. This financial side of the question does not appear to have been fully considered in the case of the "Pallas," recently paid off at Bermuda and placed in the "E" division of Reserve. It was only so recently as November last, that this vessel was taken out on trial, after thorough repair in Bermuda Dockyard, the cost of which ran to about £10,000. These repairs had kept the crew cooped up in the "Terror" for seven or eight months during which time their principal employment consisted of shipping and scraping the iron surfaces preparatory to their being painted by the dockyard painters. Drills and excercises were naturally suspended during this period and routine and discipline reduced to the merest shadow of that which is the distinguishing characteristic of active service afloat. It is needless to say that not a gun was fired on board the "Pallas" during that time. The repairs which the ship required before she could be considered fit for another commission included the laying of a new steel deck; and that other repairs were of a similarly extensive nature is shown by the amount of the bill—£10,000. The ship was first estimated to be out of dockyard hands in September last but the date for completion was subsequently postponed to November; but ere that date was reached the order was received for the "Pallas" to pay off, officers and men to return to England. The final resolve was wise, and in accordance with the policy of the great new scheme; but there was a decided lack of prescience on the part of some department which permitted the reckless expenditure of so large a sum of money on a ship destined ultimately to go to the scrap-heap. It seems the very acme of irony to note that this "useless" ship steamed for eight hours at the rate of 18 knots a few days after the order was received condemning her to the "E" division of the Reserve. One cannot help feeling that in this case "somebody ought to be hung."

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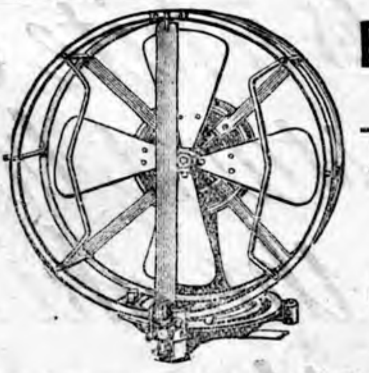

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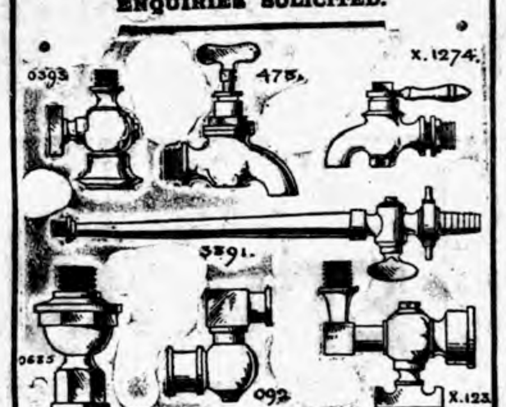

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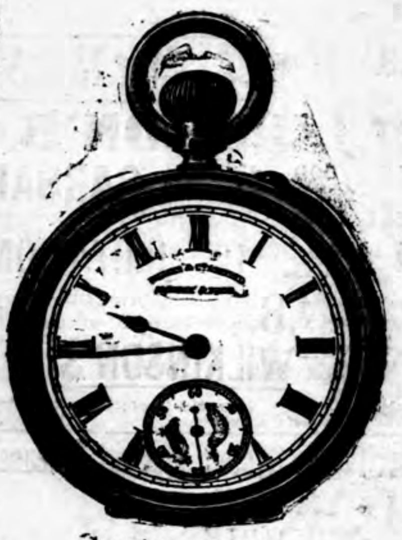
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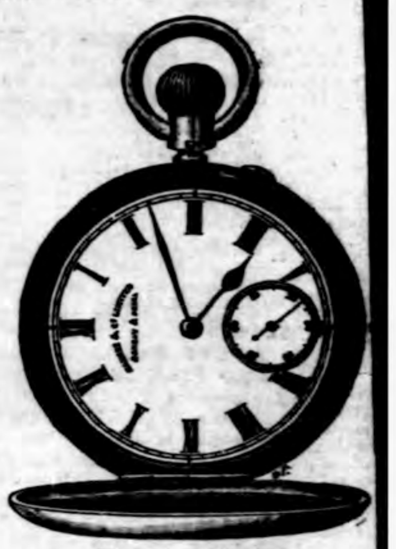
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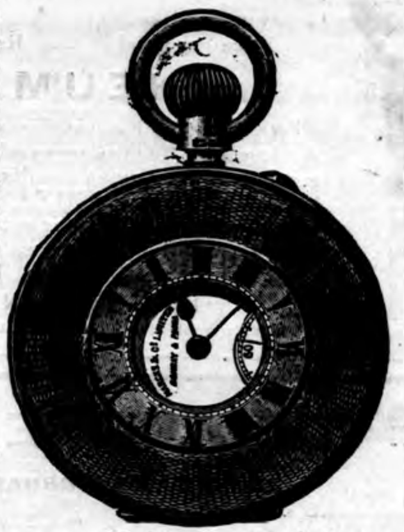
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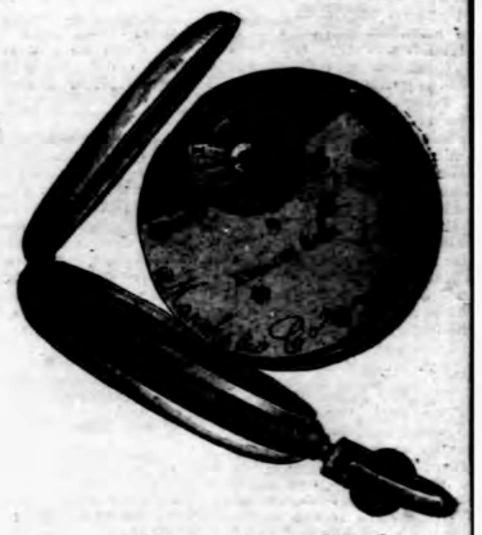
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